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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Immense Republican Gathering at Bangor, Maine.

Speech of Hon. Henry Wilson on the Issues of the Day.

The Republican and Democratic Parties Compared.

What they have Done, and what they Propose to do.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, Aug. 27.

The campaign in this State is being prosecuted by both parties with unprecedented vigor. Never was this State favored with so many and such able political speakers as at the present time. The Republicans are particularly fortunate in having brilliant and eloquent speakers, and they are in such force that scarcely a town will be deprived of the privilege of listening to one or more of them. The importance of the issues involved in the present State canvass are fully realized, and no effort will be spared to secure the success of Republican principles. The unanimity and enthusiasm manifested are a sure prophecy of victory. Meetings are held daily and nightly, and the eloquent voices of the heroic leaders and defenders of the cause are responded to by increasing zeal and activity.

Among the prominent speakers in the field are Hon. HENRY WILSON, Gen. SICKLES, Hon. J. A. CRESSWELL, Gen. JOHN L. SMITH, Hon. J. A. PETERS, M. H. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN and Major HAGGERTY. Others of local celebrity participate in the various demonstrations, all of which, thus far, have been enthusiastic and harmonious.

The largest political gathering since 1864 was held here this evening, under the auspices of the Grant Clubs of the city. Upward of 30,000 people assembled to listen to the speeches, including numbers from the rural districts. There was an imposing procession, made up of Grant Clubs, military and civic organizations, several Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and citizens almost innumerable. The Brigade Band of Boston was in attendance, as were also several of the local bands.

Addresses were made by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New-York; Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Ex Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut; Hon. J. A. Cresswell, of Maryland; Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia; Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts; Major James Haggerty, of New-York; Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, and others. The number of persons present was estimated at 30,000.

It is impossible, at this late hour, to give even a synopsis of the various speeches, all of which were received with great enthusiasm, but below will be found Senator WILSON's speech in full.

MR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

Upon being introduced by the Chairman, Mr. WILSON was received with repeated cheers. When order was restored he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MAINE: Once again the Constitution imposes upon the citizens of the United States the election of a Chief Magistrate. This high duty finds the people ranged in two great political organizations. Each has a name, a history, a platform of principles, a programme of policies, and a candidate. To one of these organizations the people, on the 3d of November, will commit the precious interests of the nation. I propose to speak of the Republican Party and of the Democratic Party—what each has done, what each proposes to do. Holy Writ teaches us that the tree is known by its fruit—that man is judged by his deeds. During the past fourteen years the Republican and Democratic Parties have striven for the mastery. Their policies have blossomed into fruits, their principles have ripened into deeds. By their fruits shall they be known—by their deeds shall they be judged. By the exacting standards of patriotism and of liberty the ages measure public men and political organizations. Let us summon these two parties before us. Let us apply to them the infallible tests of love of country and devotion to the God-given rights of man, by which they must stand or fall, before the living present and the ages yet to be. In 1852 the Whig and Democratic Parties contended for the last time for mastery. Then the great party that had sometimes opposed a hesitating and feeble resistance to the aggressive demands of the Slave interest accepted the humiliating conditions of the slave masters, fought its last battle, received a crushing defeat, staggered on, aimless and purposeless, for a few months, and then ingloriously perished, thus fulfilling the prophetic words of the dying WEBSTER, that, after that election, "the Whig Party would exist only in history." On the 4th of March, 1853, the victorious Democracy received from the nerveless hand of its fallen rival the administration of the national Government. In full possession of all its departments, everywhere sustained by popular favor, the exultant Democracy ostentatiously gloried in its complete subserviency to that all-exacting power which had dishonored and then smitten down its great rival. Alike in victory or defeat the Democratic Party had for twenty years bowed to the slave propagandists. At their bidding it had cloven down the right of petition and the freedom of speech, arraigned the illustrious ADAMS and censured the fearless GIDDINGS; annexed Texas, "to give," in the words of HAMILTON, of Carolina, "a Gibraltar to the South," and "to add," in the jubilant language of HENRY A. WISE, "more weight to her end of the beam;" rejected the Wilmot Proviso, and give the slavemasters the right to range, with their fettered bondmen, over Utah and New-Mexico; enacted the fugitive slave code of inhumanities, and sanctified the unholy compromises of 1850; pledged itself to abide by that legislation, and to resist the renewal of the slavery agitation. This low bending of the knee to the dark spirit of slavery had seemingly won for the chiefs of the Democracy permanent power and the glittering prizes of ambition.

THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

When Congress met, in 1853, President PIERCE congratulated the nation on "the sense of repose and security," and gave his pledge that this "repose is to receive no shock during my official term." These soothing words, however, did not appease the lust of dominion and the greed of power. Those words of exultation—that pledge of unbroken repose—had hardly made the tour of the Republic, ere the nation was startled by the faith-breaking demand for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Lusting for dominion, the slave propagandists cast their hungry eyes upon the magnificent territory, lying in the heart of the Continent, into which slavery was forever forbidden to enter—a domain which free labor, secure in the plighted faith of the third of a century, held as its rightful inheritance. Demanding that this vast domain, covering the pathway to the Pacific, should be open to them, they bade the ever-obedient Democracy remove the landmarks of freedom, however it might "shock the sense of repose and security." By this faith-violating demand, for the removal of the landmarks set up by the Congress of 1820 to protect a region larger than the French Empire, when NAPOLEON gazed upon "the sea of flame," whose billows swept over the ancient capital of the Czars, stirred the nation to its profoundest depths. After a fierce struggle of four months, the faithless proposition received the approval of the Democratic Congress, the Democratic President and the Democratic Party. But that crowning victory shattered the ranks of political organizations. The Whig Party was broken utterly. Hundreds of thousands left the disordered ranks of the Democracy. Nearly a million and a half of men ranged themselves together to recover that lost territory—to oppose the further extension of slavery and the longer domination of slave masters. Seldom, if ever, in the history of nations, has man been inspired by higher aims than then fired the bosoms of American citizens thus brought together by the needs of their endangered country.

In the ranks of this rising party gathered the noblest spirits of the land; the Christian, upon whose vision flashed the imperative injunction of Holy Writ—break every yoke—undo the heavy burden—let the oppressed go free; the scholar, who found, in the pages of the mighty dead of all the ages, testimonies that deepened his convictions and quickened his zeal for the equal rights of struggling humanity; the philanthropist, who saw, as he gazed into the graves of perished nations, that slavery poisoned their lives and hastened their decline and death. Into this new organization came also the veteran abolitionists, who, with BROUGHAM, scouted "the wild and guilty fantasy that man can hold property in man," and who had proclaimed emancipation to be the duty of the master and the right of the slave, when he "held," in the words of WHITTIER, "property, liberty and life itself at the mercy of lawless mobs;" the Free Soiler, who believed, with WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, that to extend slavery "we invite the scorn, indignation and abhorrence of the world;" the Whig, who believed with ADAMS, that "Slavery taints the very sources of moral principle," with CLAY, that "it is a grievous wrong no contingency can make right," with WEBSTER, that "it is opposed to the whole spirit of the Gospel and to the teachings of Jesus Christ;" and the Democrat, in whose ear lingered the deathless words of JEFFERSON and MADISON, the Democratic leaders of our earlier times. This political organization, born of the holier aspirations of the people, became the Republican Party. Is it matter for wonder, then, that between this party—the product of the highest ideas of the Christian civilization of the Western world—and that party, inheriting the maddening passions, cruel prejudices and disorganizing theories that nurture Slavery and develop its power, there should have been, during these fourteen years, conflicts of ideas, principles of policies which have shaken society to its foundation? Ere this party could make a national organization or find a name, it was forced into action. To silence the protests of free labor, whose inheritance they were despoiling, the Democratic chiefs beguiled the people with the illusions of "squatter sovereignty." The people of the territories were to be left "perfectly free to vote slavery down or vote slavery up." But the men, who had ruthlessly violated the plighted faith of the nation, did not hesitate to violate their own pledges to the toiling men who were striving to make homes and found the institutions of freedom beyond the Missouri. The slave propagandists, so long accustomed to unquestioned supremacy, were startled by the grand uprising of the hosts of freedom, and the determined purpose of free labor to recover its lost inheritance. They saw that, unless they could thwart the champions of free labor, their criminal victory was but a barren triumph.

They sounded the alarm. They bade their brutal tools invade Kansas, seize ballot-boxes, elect Legislatures, enact slave codes, silence free speech and bathe its soil with blood. Faithfully did the Democratic Party toil in Kansas, in Congress, in the Executive departments, everywhere, to execute these decrees. Hordes of border ruffians rushed into the territory, usurped the Government, enacted slave codes, robbed, burned, and murdered. In Congress their champions were hardly less brutal than in the wilds of that distant region. CHARLES SUMNER portrayed their crimes, and he was smitten down on the floor of the Senate by a "brutal, murderous and cowardly assault." REEDER and WALKER and STANTON, striving to right the wrongs of the Free State settlers, were removed by the Democratic administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN. In obedience to imperative demands, the weak and wicked administration of JAMES BUCHANAN strove to force through Congress, by the corrupting appliances of Executive patronage, the Lecompton Constitution. Defeated in these efforts, the Democracy successfully resisted her admission under her free constitution, until its power was broken by the treason and secession of its Southern chiefs. To the faith-breaking abrogation of the Missouri prohibition, to the border ruffian foray, to the slave codes, to the lawlessness that bathed that beautiful land in blood, to the removals of REEDER and WALKER and STANTON, to the Lecompton Constitution, to each and all of these, the Republican Party persistently opposed every means sanctioned by reason, by humanity and religion; and this untiring purpose, this persistent constancy, baffled the efforts of the Democracy, broke the line of the advancing Slave power, and gave to the Union a new Commonwealth radiant with liberty. Kansas, assured to freedom, was the first fruits of the Republican Party, whose history now glitters with brilliant deeds and glorious achievements. When in 1856 lawless violence reddened the sods with the blood and illumined the skies with the burning cabins of the Free State settlers, the Democratic Party met in National Convention, reaffirmed its fatal policy, nominated JAMES BUCHANAN, and went into the election completely dominated by the Slave Power. Well might the impulsive KEITT boastingly exclaim, "the South has the general control of the Democratic Party." The Republican Party, too, met in National Convention, denied the authority of Congress, or any territorial legislature, or any other, to give legal existence to Slavery in the Territories, asserted the power and the duty of Congress to prohibit it in the Territories, and proclaimed its belief with the fathers, in the self-evident truth that all men are created equal. The issues were clearly defined and distinctly presented. The Republican Party, inspired by patriotism and liberty, appealed to the people, by all that was noblest and holiest in humanity, to rescue the endangered nation. The Democratic Party, guided by the disciples of CALHOUN, upon whose dazzled vision loomed up in the near future and confederation of slaveholding commonwealths, raised the startling war cry of disunion. SLIDELL, the master-spirit of the Buchanan canvass, proclaimed, "if FREMONT should be elected the Union would be dissolved." MASON was for "the separation of the States." BUTLER declared, if FREMONT should be chosen, "I should advise my legislature to go at the tap of the drum." TOOMBS announced that, if FREMONT was elected, "the Union would be dissolved and ought to be dissolved." KEITT emphatically asserted that, "if FREMONT is elected adherence to the Union is treason to liberty," that "the Southern man, who will submit to his election, is a traitor and a coward." BROOKS, who would not "post a sentinel who would not swear that slavery was right," was, if FREMONT should be elected, "for the people rising in their majesty, above the laws and the leaders, taking the power into their own hands, going by concert or not by concert, and laying the strong arm of Southern freemen upon the Treasury and the archives of the Government." HENRY A. WISE, who would "introduce slavery into the heart of the North," was ready to seize the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, the Norfolk Navy-yard, to march on Washington with 20,000 men, and to put the military force of Virginia upon a war footing, so that her chivalry might "hew their bright way through all opposing legions." The air was burdened with the seditious, revolutionary and treasonable utterances of Democratic orators and presses. While these menaces were falling thick and fast upon the ear of the nation, the Republicans everywhere avowed their unabated attachment to their country and their Government. The crimes against Kansas, the mobbings, scourgings and lynchings in the South, did not shake their steady faith in Republican institutions, while they intensified their love of country. Test the Republican Party in its first great national struggle by the standard of patriotism. Does not that unerring test reveal the glorious fact that it was loyal in thought, word and deed? Tested by that standard, was not the Democratic Party more than tainted with disloyalty? In the contest between the vital forces of slavery extension and slavery restriction the Republicans accepted as their faith the creed of human equality. They turned for instruction and guidance to the great men of the South of our earlier times. They saw, with WASHINGTON, "the direful effects of slavery." They believed, with MADISON, that it "was a dreadful calamity;" with MONROE, that "it preyed upon the vitals of the Union;" with GEORGE MASON, that it "brought the curse of Heaven upon a country;" and, with JEFFERSON, they "trembled when they remembered that God is just and that his justice will not sleep forever." They saw that millions of acres of the finest soil of the Western World were, in the words of one of the sons of the Old Dominion, "barren, desolate and seared, as if by the avenging hand of Heaven." They saw, too, that slavery had not only scarred the fields of the South, but that it had more deeply scarred the face of humanity, that its ruinous power was visibly written on the foreheads of the bondmen, and on the foreheads, too, of millions of our own proud race. They saw that it dishonored labor, created, in the words of OLMSTEAD, "a devilish, undisguised and recognized contempt for all humbler classes." Accepting these teachings, and realizing the measureless evils and sumless agonies of slavery, they strove, with unflagging resolution, to consecrate the territorial possessions of the Republic, all it then possessed and all that it might thereafter acquire, to freedom and free institutions. In this great contest of 1856 the Democratic Party disowned the creed of the fathers, and accepted the theories of the school of Calhoun. The Declaration of Independence was pronounced false and fallacious, and free society a "failure," "a conglomeration of greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, small-fisted farmers," not "fit associates for Southern gentlemen's body servants." These sentiments, so contemptuous of the toiling millions, passed unrebuked by Northern Democrats, who followed their leaders, with craven soul and fettered lip. Tested by the standard of Liberty, was not the Republican Party bravely, nobly, righteously right? Was not the Democratic Party cowardly, and ignobly, wickedly wrong? In the lights of to-day what friend of human rights, the wide world over, would blur or stain that bright record of Republican fidelity to the sacred cause of human nature? Who would not efface, if he could, for the honor of his race, that dark and ever darkening record of Democratic apostacy to freedom? Although the Democracy came out of the contest of 1856 victorious, its chiefs could not fail to see that it escaped defeat by the timidity of that conservatism which shrank appalled before revolutionary menaces. In that grand uprising, in that doubtful struggle on the prairies of Kansas, the slave masters saw their waning power. Coming to the realization that every enduring principle of national policy, every permanent interest of the people must continue to be hostile to their ascendency, conscious that they could not much longer retain power, they addressed themselves, with earnest purpose, to the consolidation of the South, appealing to Southern interest, and firing Southern ambition with the idea of a splendid empire, commanding, with its tropical productions and its millions of slaves, the commerce of the world. They fired the Southern heart, brain and soul, with malignant hate and bitter scorn of Yankee institutions, with lofty contempt of free society, and haughty defiance of the National Government. Resolved, in the words of CALHOUN, whose disciples they were, "to force the slavery issue upon the North," they wrung from the Supreme Court the Dred Scott dicta. They bade New-Mexico enact a slave code, and also a code for the servitude of white laboring men. They sent WALKER to Central America to win territory "for," in the words of BROWN, of Mississippi, "the planting and spreading of slavery," and they sighed for Cuba, which they could not clutch.

DEMOCRATIC DISUNION THREATS.

When the nation was looking forward to the approaching Presidential election of 1860, these Southern Democratic leaders, frenzied with the fanaticism of slavery, came into the Thirty-sixth Congress haughtily threatening the dismemberment of the Union, if the people should choose a Chief Magistrate opposed to slavery extension, protection and domination. The halls of Congress again rang with the revolutionary menaces of incipient treason. JEFFERSON DAVIS, foremost among that unhallowed combination, had spent the Summer of 1859 in the North. Returning to Mississippi in the Autumn of that year with assurances that, if the slavery contest came to blows, "the Northern Democrats would throttle the Republicans in their tracks," he advised the people of the South to turn their old muskets into Minie rifles, prepare powder, shot and shell; for if the Republicans should elect the next President, he was "for asserting the independence of Mississippi, for the immediate withdrawal from the Union." BROWN, not to be outdone by his rival, "would make a refusal to acquire territory, because it was to be slave territory, a cause of disunion." CLAY declared that Alabama, "if she is not recreant to all that State pride, integrity and duty demand, will never submit to your authority." TOOMBS called upon Georgia to "listen to no vain babblings, no treacherous jargon about overt acts; the enemy is at your door; wait not for him at the hearthstone, meet him at the door-sill." IVERSON would not even submit to the election of JOHN SHERMAN for Speaker. "In that event," he exclaimed, "I would walk out of this Capitol, I would counsel my constituents instantly to dissolve all political ties with a party and a people who thus trample on our rights." CLINGMAN would wait for no overt act, for "no other 'overt act' can so imperatively demand resistance on our part as the simple election of their candidate." The Hall of the House echoed with these seditious mutterings of the disloyal Democracy. Democratic office-holders, thronging the galleries, applauded the guilty menace to "shiver the Union from turret to foundation stone." Slavery, disloyal in every fibre of its being, seemed to have infused its malignant passion, its deadliest poison, into the brain, the soul, the heart of the Democracy. Their record, for that Winter, is a record of shameless apostacy to the country, to the liberties of the people, to the civilization of the age. In that time of Democratic apostacy, the Republicans maintained, with unflinching firmness, the unity of the Republic, the authority of the Government, and the rights of mankind. Whoever reads the records of that day will realize that Republicanism was inspired by the generous, elevating, ennobling spirit of liberty, and that the Democracy was dominated by the narrow, vulgar, brutal barbarism of slavery. In the Presidential election of 1860, the Democracy, that had borne the banners of slavery, won its victories and shared its crimes, was severed into two factions; but these factions struggled right on with equal subserviency to their old masters. One faction proclaimed, in the language of President BUCHANAN, that "by virtue of the Constitution the master has the right to take his slave into the Territories as property and have it protected there under the Federal Constitution;" that "neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature, nor any human power has any authority to annul or impair this vested right." This section of the Democracy, thus resolved to force the nation to accept the creeds, acknowledge the sway and bear the crimes of slave propagandism, nominated JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. This slave code section went into the canvass breathing out threats of civil war. They would permit the Republicans to win power only "over the prostrate bodies of the slain sons of the South." The squatter sovereignty section, timidly shrinking from the logic of its "great principle," submitted to the Supreme Court, which had already made the Dred Scott decision, the transcendent question, whether a million and a half of the square miles of the Republic should be gladdened by the footsteps and beautified by the hand of free labor, or seared and blasted by the feudal curse, whose whips and yokes insult humanity, went into the canvass under the leadership of DOUGLAS, who "did not care whether slavery was voted up or voted down," and of HERSHEL V. JOHNSON, who believed that "capital should own labor." The Republican Party, rejecting with horror the wicked dogma that the Constitution of Christian America carried slavery wherever it went, and that the nation's flag protected it wherever it waved, disavowing the abhorrent idea that capital should own labor, caring whether slavery should be voted down or voted up, bravely accepted the duties imposed upon it by the needs of the country and the providence of Almighty God. Assembling in national convention, it proclaimed that the maintenance of the principle, that all men are created equal, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; that it held in abhorrence all schemes for disunion; that the dogma that the Constitution carried slavery into the Territories was a dangerous political heresy, revolutionary in its tendency, and that the normal condition of the Territories was that of freedom. Proclaiming, as its faith and creed, this platform, which breathed the vital spirit of freedom, patriotism, justice and humanity, it presented to the nation ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose name will linger in the hearts and in the memories of men so long as Patriotism and Liberty shall have shrines on earth.

DEMOCRATIC PROMISES TO SOUTHERN REVOLUTIONISTS.

These two sections of the Democracy, though "distinct like the billows" were yet "one like the sea," in fidelity to the interests of slavery. Though rent and torn, it went into the canvass, appealing to the brutal passions, selfish instincts and unmanly fears of the country. The leaders of these factions vied with each other in scoffing at the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence. BRECKENRIDGE, the leader of one faction, pronounced these truths "abstractions," which would "lead our country rapidly to dissolution." DOUGLAS, the chief of the other faction, defined those sublime truths to mean, that "British subjects, on this continent, were equal to British subjects born and residing in Great Britain." ABRAHAM LINCOLN pronounced the great truth of that immortal declaration to be "applicable to all men and all times," that "to-day and in all coming days it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling-block to the harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression." The Republican Party, believing, with its leader, that "this is a world of compensations, and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave," that "those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and, under a just God, cannot long retain it," appealed to the people to rally to the standard of imperiled liberty. Nearly two millions of men, regardless of the treasonable menaces and revolutionary teachings of the Democratic leaders, and the ignoble and spiritless submission of the Democratic masses, thronged to the ballot-box, dethroned the slave power, and made ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States. South Carolina, trained for thirty years in the school of treason, leaped headlong into rebellion; other States quickly followed her example. Then the vaunted Southern Confederacy, the dream of slave perpetualists for a generation, rose on the basis that involuntary servitude was the normal condition of the black race in America. Coming into Congress, with official oaths on their perjured lips, these architects of ruin plotted conspiracies in Congress, in the Cabinet, in the army, in the navy, everywhere, for the dismemberment of the Union and the death of the nation. The Republic of WASHINGTON seemed doomed to a swift and ignominious dissolution—to be stricken from the roll of nations. While these conspirators were organizing treason, seducing the weak and corrupting the venal, while they were seizing forts, arsenals, arms and millions of public property, raising batteries for assault or defence, firing upon the old flag, which covered bread for starving soldiers, they were receiving, not the withering, blasting rebukes of insulted patriotism, but aid and comfort from their Northern Democratic associates. The Democratic President, poor, weak old man, made haste to assure the insurrectionary chiefs that he had arrived at the conclusion "that no power had been delegated to Congress to coerce into submission a State which is attempting to withdraw or which has entirely withdrawn from the Confederacy." Attorney-General BLACK pronounced against the power of the Government to coerce a seceding State, and maintained that the attempt to do so "would be an expulsion of such State from the Union," and would absolve all the States "from their Federal obligations," and the people from "contributing their money or their blood to carry on a contest like that." Did not these disorganizing opinions of the President and of the Attorney-General, showing the utter impotency of the imperiled nation, "give aid and comfort" to the conspirators? Did not these sworn guardians of the nation leave the Government weaponless, at the mercy of the armed hands of the assassins of the Union? JEFFERSON DAVIS, when he assumed the Presidency of the Confederate Government, and proclaimed that "we have entered upon a career of independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued, through many years of controversy, with our late worthy associates of the Northern States," held the written assurance of Ex-President PIERCE, who believed that the disruption of the Union would not occur without "blood," that "the fighting will not be along Mason's and Dixon's line merely, it will be within our own borders, in our own streets." Did not this assurance of FRANKLIN PIERCE, that the fighting would be in our streets, between our own citizens, "give aid and comfort" to the rebel President? PENDLETON, who now felicitates himself upon the fact that he imposed his policy, although he could not impose himself upon the Democratic Convention, declared, in the House of Representatives, in the presence of his Democratic associates, gleefully chuckling over the severed Union, that "armies, money, blood cannot maintain this Union," "the whole scheme of coercion is impracticable," "it is contrary to the genius and the spirit of the Constitution." He, who had never a word of cheer for the loyal, assured the retiring conspirators that "if they must leave the family mansion, I would bid them farewell so tenderly, that they would forever be touched by the recollection." VALLANDIGHAM, who had just forced the reluctant SEYMOUR to accept the proffered honors of the New-York Convention, had, in that City, on the eve of the Presidential election, when meditated treason lowered over the country, proclaimed, that "if any one of the States should secede, I never would, as a Representative in Congress, vote one dollar whereby one drop of American blood should be shed in civil war." Referring to that early pledge of faithlessness to his country, after armed treason had opened its batteries upon the steamer bearing food to the famishing defenders of beleagured Sumter, he defiantly said, "I deliberately repeat and reaffirm it, resolved, though I stand alone, though all others yield and fall away, to make it good to the last moment of my official life." Did not that pledge fire the hot blood of the Secessionists of South Carolina? Did not the reaffirming of that unpatriotic declaration excite the hopes and nerve the arms of traitors aiming blows at the nation's life? Did not that pledge, and the reaffirming of that pledge, cause American blood to flow in civil war? In that time of peril, when the Government rocked beneath the blows rained upon it by Democratic traitors; in those days of anxiety and gloom, when the hearts of the loyal throbbed heavily over the sorrows of their betrayed country, there came from Democratic orators, Democratic Presses and Democratic convocations, all over the North, bitter reproaches to loyalty, and words of cheer to disloyalty. From the capital of the Empire State, from that great Democratic Convention at Tweddle Hall, HORATIO SEYMOUR sent forth these words, to burden the patriotic men who were maintaining the just power of the Government, and to cheer on its deadliest foes: "Let us see if successful coercion by the North is less revolutionary than successful secession by the South." Did not these disorganizing words of HORATIO SEYMOUR sadden the country's friends and inspirit the country's enemies? Were not these opinions, pledges, assurances of BUCHANAN, BLACK, PIERCE, PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM and SEYMOUR, inspirations to the Southern leaders of secession and disunion? Did they not invite and incite civil war? Does not the blood of our slain sons rest heavily on the souls of our Democratic politicians? Did not these utterances of such exponents of Northern Democracy linger in the memory of Gov. ORR, when he said to the men of South Carolina: "Many of you will remember that, when the war first commenced, great hopes and expectations were held out by our friends in the North and West that there would be no war, and that, if it commenced, it would be north of Mason and Dixon's line, and that it would not be in the South?" Did not HORATIO SEYMOUR hold out "great hopes and expectations" to rebels, weaponed with the bullet in 1861? Does he not now hold out "great hopes and expectations" to WADE HAMPTON, FORREST and ROBERT TOOMBS, who defiantly declares, "as we have no possibility of fighting with the sword, let us fight with the ballot-box?" When Southern Senators were announcing that the Slave States were intending to go out of the Union, that a "Southern Confederacy will be formed, and it will be the most successful Government in the world," timid conservatism demanded a compromise, by which the nation, by irrepealable constitutional amendments, was to recognize, establish and protect slavery in the Territories then held, or which might thereafter be acquired south of 36 degrees 30 minutes; to deny power to Congress to abolish slavery in the Nation's Capital; to allow slave masters and flesh jobbers to take slaves in and through the Free States; to take from men of African descent citizenship and suffrage, and to send out of the county, at the expense of the Treasury of the United States, such free negroes as the States might desire to have removed. This most degrading, dishonoring and humiliating proposition—by far the wickedest proposition ever made in the interests of slavery in America—was, in bitter mockery, christened a "Compromise." This compromise the Nation was asked to accept, not to bring South Carolina and the Gulf States back, but to keep border States from going out; not to bring pronounced rebels in, but to keep quaking conservatives from going out. Reason and conscience, love of country and of the race, forbade the Republicans in Congress to consummate that crime against the country and its free institutions. They could not, they dared not do so, even under the menaces of a bloody civil war. They feared, if they should change their country from a free to a slave-holding nation, they would live amid the bitter reproaches of a betrayed people, and then sink into dishonored graves with the curses of Earth and of Heaven resting upon them forever. Day by day, during that terrible winter, the Republicans in Congress, powerless to save, saw with the profoundest sorrow their riven and shattered country sinking into the fathomless abyss of disunion. A Democratic President, a Democratic Attorney-General, had surrendered the life-preserving powers of the Government. A Democratic Secretary of the Treasury was deranging the finances and sinking the national credit. A Democratic Secretary of War was scattering the army, and sending muskets, cannon, and the munitions of war to be clutched by rising traitors. A Democratic Secretary of the Interior was permitting the robbery of trust funds, held by the Government. A Democratic Secretary of the Navy was rendering that "right arm" of the national service powerless. A Democratic Mayor of the commercial capital of the country was proposing to make that capital a free city, independent of the national Government. Democratic leaders were ostentatiously giving pledges "never to vote a man or a dollar" for coercion. Democrats were giving their assurances that regiments, marching to the coercion of the South, "must pass over their dead bodies." Officers of the Senate were members of a secret organization, nightly plotting treason in the capital of the nation. This uprising of traitors, these pledges of Northern Democratic leaders, this submission of the Democratic masses to the plottings of the insurrectionists, rendered more vulgarly insolent the champions of the rebellion at the capital. SAM HOUSTON had not called together the Legislature to hasten Texas out of the Union. IVERSON said, that if he did not yield to the sentiment of the people, "some Texan Brutus may arise to rid his country of this old hoary-headed traitor." Mr. SEWARD invited a calm discussion of the pending issues. CLINGMAN replied that "many of the free debaters were hanging on the trees of Texas." The unarmed *Star of the West*, bearing food to the defenders of Sumter, was turned back by the frowning batteries of treason. WIGFALL tauntingly told us that she had swaggered into Charleston harbor, had received a stunning blow on the forehead, and staggered out helpless, and we dare not resent it. But in that "dark and troubled night" of Democratic apostacy, Republican hearts were gladdened by the noble fidelity of three Democratic statesmen. In being Democrats, EDWIN M. STANTON, JOSEPH HOLT and JOHN A. DIX did not forget to be patriots.

THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

While HORATIO SEYMOUR was saddening the hearts of the loyal by his unpatriotic declaration, "Let us see it successful coercion by the North is less revolutionary than successful secession by the South," those same hearts were thrilled by the immortal order of JOHN A. DIX, "If any man hauls down the flag, shoot him." At last, that long, gloomy and terrible Winter ended, and the 4th of March gladdened the longing eyes and burdened hearts of the patriotic men who clung to their country with deathless tenacity when clouds and darkness were settling upon it. To that day, and to LINCOLN, they had looked as anxiously as WELLINGTON, in the crisis of Waterloo, looked "for night or for BLUCHER." The riven and shattered Government passed from the nerveless hand of that weakness, which betrayed like treason, into the honest, brave and strong grasp of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Then that huge, horrid and barbarizing despotism of the slave propaganda sunk to rise no more. Against that despotism the Republicans had struggled through seven weary years, amid obloquy, reproach and insult. History would record that, throughout that contest, they had acted in harmony with the Constitution of their country, with the teachings of its illustrious framers, the utterances of poets, sages and philosophers, and the great and good of all the ages, and with the commands of God's Holy Word. That stainless record gave assurance to all the world that, in accepting the guardianship of their imperiled country, they would cherish it with all their hearts, and defend it with all their hands. Soon the men, to whom the Government had been intrusted, were summoned to its defence. Mr. LINCOLN, in assuming the administration, had proclaimed to his dissatisfied countrymen of the South that "the momentous issues of civil war were in their hands." But the rebel chiefs, fearing that the already aroused passions of the South might not completely sever the bonds of affection; fearing, too, the effects of the closing words of his inaugural, where, with such pathos, he said: "The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as they surely will be, by the better angels of our nature," the rebel Secretary of War ordered the batteries menacing Sumter to open their fires upon that devoted fortress. That order was swiftly obeyed. The flag of United America came down, and the Confederate flag waved over its smoking ruins. Thus was inaugurated, by Southern Democrats that great civil war in which 350,000 loyal lives were sacrificed, 400,000 were wounded. $4,000,000,000 were expended, and the productive industries of the country burdened with a national debt of $2,500,000,000. To the full comprehension of every intelligent man in America, whose mind has not been poisoned by our great national crime, nor maddened by partisanship, Slavery was the inspiration of this terrible conflict, and the Democratic Party its instrument, which must be held responsible, before the present and coming ages, for every drop of blood, and every tear of sorrow, agony or affection; for every dollar already expended, and for every dollar of taxation which must, in so many forms, and for so many years, rest heavily on the capital and labor of the country. When any one gazes on the grave of some brave soldier who fell in our defence, upon the wounded in the same stern conflict, or upon the vacant chairs around the hearth-stones of the land; whenever he is called to contribute to the relief of the wives and children of our slain countrymen; whenever he reads the tax list, or pays, in some of its various forms, his portion of our vast taxation, let him not forget that all this is due to the apostacy of the Democratic Party—to the open treason of its Davises, Toombs and Masons at the South, and the ill-concealed sympathy of the Pierces, the Seymours, the Pendletons, and their many other partisans at the North. The Republican Administration promptly accepted "the momentous issues of civil war," thus forced upon it. The President immediately issued a call for 75,000 men to protect the capital; which was followed in a few days by another for 300,000 for the suppression of the rebellion. On the 4th of July Congress assembled, gave the President 500,000 men and $500,000,000, and adopted the requisite legislation for the organization and government of the military forces of the United States. The uprising of the people, startled by the echoes of the cannon which treason trained on Sumter, had silenced the rebel-sympathizing Democracy. Little was now heard against "coercion;" but BRECKENRIDGE, who yet lingered in the Senate, and POWELL, PENDLETON, COX, VALLANDIGHAM and their Democratic associates protested against "the subjugation of the South." The Administration, sustained by Congress, the united Republican Party, and many patriotic men of the Democratic and other political organizations in the nation, raised and sent into the field more than 2,000,000 men, created the most powerful navy that ever rode the ocean, fought six hundred actions upon land and sea, "coerced" rebel States, "subjugated" the South, destroyed or captured the rebel armies, and utterly annihilated the power of the Confederate Government; so that a rebel bayonet no longer gleamed in the Southern sun, nor a rebel banner waved on the Southern breeze. In the grand uprising of the people, after the firing upon Sumter, many Democrats who had followed the lead of BUCHANAN, PIERCE, SEYMOUR, PENDLETON and their compeers, nobly atoned for the past by consecrating themselves, all they were and all they hoped to be, to their country. During these seven years of trial, in the field and in the councils of the nation, they have associated their names forever with the defenders of the country and the champions of liberty; but most of the Democratic leaders bowed rather than yielded to the patriotic current that swept over the land. Poisoned by slavery, dominated so long by the slave power and the chiefs of the rebellion, they trusted that the disappointments, losses and sacrifices of the war would bring a reaction, and that their hour of triumph would soon come. Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, who well knew these Democratic leaders, said, in a letter written from the swamps of the Chickahominy, in the early Summer of 1862: "They will emerge from their gloom as the shadows fall upon their country." The shadows soon fell upon the country. Disasters came to our armies. The disappointments and sacrifices of the war, and Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation of emancipation, hastened the hope for reaction.

THE DEMOCRATS OPPOSED TO THE WAR.

State after State pronounced against the Administration. In their triumphs the Democratic leaders indulged in words and acts showing unmistakably to all the world that they regarded the Government of the United States and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, not the Government of the Confederacy and JEFFERSON DAVIS, their foes. So unpatriotic were the Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois that Gov. MORTON and Gov. YATES were forced to prorogue them and send the conspirators to their homes. Democratic orators, presses and societies, all over the North, assailed the Administration, struggling to suppress the rebellion, in language so violent, seditious and revolutionary, that it gave confidence to the rebel councils and hope to the rebel armies. HORATIO SEYMOUR, elected in the disastrous Autumn of 1862 Governor of New-York, over the patriotic and self-sacrificing WADSWORTH, professing to speak for a dissatisfied people, burdened, by word and act, the great heart of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. To this carping and fault-finding Governor, Mr. LINCOLN sent the very significant message, that "if he wants to be President of the United States, he had better unite with me in preserving the United States, to be President of." Exhaustive marches and decimating battles thinned the armies that carried upon their glittering bayonets the fate of the Republic. Their wasting ranks must be refilled with the fresh blood of heroic manhood. The exhausting demands, early made on the country, the pressing wants and high rewards of labor, checked enlistments. To fill the ranks of the country's defenders, to equalize the burdens of war between the States and sections of the same States, the Thirty-seventh Congress, in its closing hours, passed an "Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces." In passing that great measure, the Republicans in Congress believed it would revive the drooping heart of the people, fill the wasting ranks of our battalions, carry dismay into the council of treason, and give assurance to the nations of the earth that the American people had that spirit of personal sacrifice and heroic endeavor which would insure the unity of the Republic and the perpetuity of the nation. But, unmindful of the pressing needs of the bleeding country, the Democrats fiercely opposed its enactment. VALLANDIGHAM pledged to vote neither men nor money, denounced it as a measure "to abrogate the Constitution, and erect upon the ruins of civil and political liberty a stupendous structure of despotism." PENDLETON and VOORHEES joined in its denunciation. COX would prevent the enrolling of black men to fight the battles of the endangered country. Democratic orators and presses, open and secret societies, united in assailing a measure that enabled the Government to command the entire resources of the nation for its defence. FERNANDO WOOD and his Mozart tribe, the crafty but irresolute SEYMOUR, instilled into the too credulous ear of ignorance poisonous words, inflaming its heart and maddening its brain, till murder clutching its weapon and arson seizing its brand, reddened the pavements of New-York with blood and illumined her streets with the flames of burning asylums. When we consider these reckless utterances of men, who denied our right to coerce States or "subjugate the South," the treasonable organizations of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" and "Sons of Liberty," in the West, the speeches of Democratic politicians who, throughout the war, never uttered a word that could be tortured into meaning that the rebel Government, rebel armies and rebel people were their enemies or the enemies of their country, we do not wonder that rebel chiefs and rebel presses, even after LEE's army had been hurled back from the glorious field of Gettysburg, Vicksburg had surrendered to GRANT and Port Hudson to BANKS, and the waters of the Mississippi to the sea reflected the Stars of the National Flag, boastfully proclaimed that "the gore of LINCOLN's hated minions wets the streets," that the Government is "cowering," and that "the days as well as the soldiers of the Federal army are numbered." The Republican administration had not only to create armies and navies, but to perform the far more difficult task of providing the vast resources to sustain a conflict so gigantic. It established internal revenue systems, revised the revenue laws, and established a national banking system. The Republicans may have committed some mistakes in the details of their financial policy, but the success of that policy is the marvel of men the world over. Its wonderful success falsified the predictions of financial men in the old world and in the new. Democrats have carped at it, criticized it, misapprehended it and misrepresented it. Many of them predicted that the bonds of the Government would never be redeemed, refused to purchase them themselves or advise their friends to do so, and are presenting now a fitting sequel to their early and persistent opposition, by their seeming anxiety and efforts to prove their ill-omened predictions true. HORATIO SEYMOUR has it authoritatively announced that he does not own and never has owned one of the bonds of the Government. He is known to be a man of large wealth, and to have inherited a fortune. During years of the war the country owed hundreds of millions to the army it could not pay. The heroes of Gettysburg and Vicksburg had gone months without payment; often the Government was in debt five and six months and sometimes more to our soldiers. Brave men received and read to their comrades, around their camp-fires, letters from their wives, begging for money to keep themselves and their children from want. Men, who faced shot and shell in the field, were unmanned and wept like children in their tents over letters received from their homes, because of this poverty of the national treasury. Was it not then as patriotic to loan money to the Government to feed and clothe the country's defenders and keep their wives and children from want, as it was to confront that country's enemies on the field of battle? Patriotic men, and women, too, in all the conditions of life, loaned money to the Government, often to their own convenience and disadvantage, to support and pay those who were bleeding and dying in its defence. And yet the Democratic Party has become so demoralized by blind, unreasoning partisanship, that HORATIO SEYMOUR, its candidate for the Presidency, to strengthen himself with the men of his party, who would impair the credit and repudiate the obligations of the Government incurred for its salvation, has it authoritatively announced that he has not now, and never had, a single bond, though given for a purpose so sacred and to avert a peril so extreme. When hundreds of thousands of our brave soldiers were unpaid for months, leaving, of course, their wives and children to great inconvenience, if not to absolute and extreme suffering, often to be relieved by the hand of charity, because the Government could not borrow money to meet those most imperious claims, he, though abounding in wealth of his own and the almoner of that of others, had not a dollar for those heroic men fighting his battles nor for their starving families, suffering for the same great cause. This announcement of HORATIO SEYMOUR, that he did not lend his money to the Government in the hour of its extreme need is a cowardly and unpatriotic avowal, which should bring to him, not the suffrages and honors of the people, but their blasting rebukes and withering scorn. The "Knights of the Golden Circle," the "Sons of Liberty," the holders of the bonds of the Confederate Government, the men, North and South, who, in the language of a son of Maryland, "would not pay the bondholders because the money was loaned for the wicked purpose of fighting our Southern brethren," may applaud this boastful announcement; but the patriotic men, and the men whose wives and children were the victims of his unpatriotic action, will applaud him never. When the Legal-tender act was pending in the House of Representatives, PENDLETON, now nicknamed "Young Greenbacks," declared that these Legal-tender notes would go out to the country "with the mark of Cain upon them;" that they would be "wanderers and vagabonds in the land;" and wherever they wandered they would carry bankruptcy and repudiation. Evils are, indeed, inseparable from paper money. But the benefits to the country of that Legal-tender act during the war can never be overestimated. PENDLETON, who led in opposition to its adoption as a temporary measure in times of dire necessity—he who deemed "greenbacks" "wanderers and vagabonds," with the "mark of Cain" upon them—assumes the championship now of a system so modified, that his prediction that they would lead to bankruptcy and repudiation may be realized. For many years the business interests of the people, the necessities of the Government and the future development and power of the nation required the union of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a national railway across the continent. The slave masters, ever greedy of power and ever jealous of the growing and commanding, commercial and manufacturing ascendency of the Free States, arrested every practicable measure for the construction of that great highway. But, in the midst of the bloodiest war in history, the Republican Party, pledged to freedom, culture and development, began the construction of that great work. Within a few months will be completed this grandest national achievement of modern times. The traveler, from our own or other lands, who wends his way across the continent, with its vast stretches of plain and desert, its meagre water-courses and wild and broken mountain ranges, threads its narrow ravines, leaps its gorges, scales or pierces its giddy heights, with frowning precipices on the one hand and yawning chasms on the other, until, accomplishing the marvelous journey, he descends the verdant slopes of the Pacific and reaches the Golden Gate of San Francisco, will realize, as never before, the truth of MILTON's words, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and gratefully accord to the Republican Party the glory of this grand achievement. For many years the toiling millions demanded that the public domain should be withheld from the hard grasp of the speculator, and granted, in limited quantities, to actual settlers. This demand, of land for the landless, of small farms tilled by men standing on their own acres, was made in the interests of freedom, culture, development and Christian civilization. It was the idea of the farm against the plantation—of free labor against slave labor—of the perennial verdure of liberty against the blight and mildew of slavery. The slave masters of the great plantations, the accepted leaders of the Democracy, were as sternly opposed to the policy of small farms and "land for the landless" as they were to "free soil" for free labor. The Republican Party, coming into power, the representatives of this policy of free soil for free labor—of the farm against the plantation—of land for the landless—consecrated all the public domain to freedom, and, by legislative enactments, set apart more than a 1,000,000,000 of acres as homesteads for actual settlers. To the Republican Party are the landless toilery of our country indebted for this beneficent system—this splendid inheritance for themselves and their posterity. Judge the Republican Party, during its seven years of power, by its deeds; test it by its defence and protection of the nation against the most gigantic conspiracy of ancient and modern times, by its development of the nation's power and the advancement of its material interests, as it stands on a higher plane than that of any political organization on the globe.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES.

But grander far than the raising of armies and the creation of navies, than marches or sieges or battles on land or wave, was the far-reaching, comprehensive and crowning deed of emancipation. That huge, hideous and horrid system of human bondage in Christian America, upheld by the aggregated interest of $3,000,000,000 in the flesh and blood, brain and soul of man, hedged about by the accumulated passions and prejudices, prides and ambitions of seven generations, intrenched within the social, political and ecclesiastical organizations and affiliations of life, was shivered to atoms by the blows, sturdy and persistent, of the Republican Party. By a series of executive and legislative acts it broke the chains and lifted from the depths of chattelhood up to the summits of manhood four and a half millions of beings made in the image of God. It was said of WILBERFORCE that he went to God with the shackles of eight hundred thousand West India slaves in his hands. The Republican Party enters the forum of the nations with four and a half million of riven fetters in one hand, and four and a half million of title-deeds of American citizenship in the other. These broken fetters—these title-deeds—it holds up to the gaze of the living present and the advancing future. In the progress of the ages it has been given to few generations, in any form or by any modes, to achieve a work so vast, so grand, so sure to be recorded by the historic pen or flung upon the canvass in enduring colors. Defeat and disaster may come upon the Republican Party—it may perish utterly from the land it saved and made free—but its name will be forever associated with the emancipation of millions of a poor, friendless and hated race, their elevation to the heights of citizenship, their exaltation to equality of civil rights and privileges, and crowning act of all, the prerogative "to vote and to be voted for." These beneficent deeds will live in the hearts of the coming generations, and "brighter glow and gleam immortal, unconsumed by moth or rust." In this grand work, applauded by earth and blest of Heaven, the Democratic Party had no part whatever. For more than a quarter of a century, before slavery raised the banners of civil war, it had been its pliant tool, ever swift to come to its support before it was called, and run on its errands before it was sent. Ever prompt to obey its decrees, the Democracy clung to the relentless and unappeasable foe of the country after that foe had inspired a bloody revolution to blot the North American Republic from the map of nations. After civil war had reddened the bright waters and green fields with the blood of our slain sons—after it had sent wounds, sickness and sorrows into the homes of the people—the Democratic Party persistently continued to resist every measure for the nation's defence, if that measure tended, in the slightest degree, to weaken the admitted cause of all our woe. Throughout the war, of which slavery was the inspiration, the heart and soul, and long after it became clear to the comprehension of intelligent patriotism that its death would be the annihilation of the rebellion, the unity of the Republic, the life of the nation, the harmonious development of free institutions, the repose, culture and renown of the people, the Democratic Party mourned, and would not be comforted, over every blow struck at the retreating fiend. As during the seven years from 1854 to 1861, when in possession of power, so during the seven years from 1861 to 1868, when out of power, the Democratic Party has been the deadliest foe of the African race and of its friends. It has scoffed at, and jeered at, every generous, humane and ennobling idea, and steadiastly striven to defeat every measure to make it free, recognize its rights, or elevate its condition. It resisted making free slaves used by rebels for military purposes at the opening of the war, and the act forbidding officers of the army to return fugitives seeking the protection of the national flag—the abolition of slavery in the nation's capital and the prohibition of slavery in the national Territories—the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act and the freedom of slaves captured or coming within the lines of our armies—the recognition of the nationality of Hayti and Liberia and Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation of emancipation—the enrollment of black soldiers to fight the battles of the country, and the freedom of black soldiers, their wives and their children—the admission of the colored people of the District of Columbia to the right to testify in the courts and to the right to ride in the public conveyances—the Constitutional Amendment forever abolishing slavery in the United States, and the Freedmen's Bureau for the aid, protection and education of emancipated bondsmen—suffrage to colored men in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States—the Civil Rights measure, securing to black men the full and equal benefit of all laws for the security of person and property, and the amendment to the Constitution, providing that no person shall be denied equal protection of the laws equalizing representation, so that three of WADE HAMPTON's troopers shall no longer count the same as seven of the loyal soldiers of the North, and forbidding the payment of the rebel debt or payment for slaves emancipated—the Reconstruction measure, giving to colored men in rebel States the right to vote, and the acts for restoring the seven reconstructed States to their practical relations to the Government. During all the struggles for these and kindred measures, by which slavery has been abolished and the freedmen elevated to the full rights and privileges of American citizenship in the States lately in rebellion, the Democratic Party has appealed and now appeals to the basest passions and prejudices still to oppress this people and hinder the realization of their new-born hopes inspired by emancipation. To keep them in bondage and still to prevent their development, it has studiously misrepresented the sentiments, opinions and acts of their friends. No character, however pure, no services, however exalted, could preserve any man, or set of men from their obloquy, foul abuse and viperous malignity. In 1864, when GRANT was holding LEE in his grasp in the rebel capital, and SHERMAN was fighting his bloody way to Atlanta, when patriot hearts were cheered by the hope of soon subjugating the rebellion, the Democratic Party assembled at Chicago. HORATIO SEYMOUR presided. The Convention, inspired by slavery and in sympathy with their rebel Democratic friends in rebellion, resolved that the "war is a failure," and demanded "the cessation of hostilities." The Republican Party met in Convention, declared for the complete abolition of slavery, the subjugation of the rebellion, and the reëlection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. These two parties, numbering more than four millions of voters, went to the ballot-box. The Republicans invoked the patriotism, the love of liberty and the self-sacrificing spirit of the country. The Democrats appealed to cowardly fears, selfish instincts, and unreasonable passions and prejudices. The Democracy, boastful as is its wont, received 21 out of 234 electoral votes, and was beaten by a popular majority of more than 400,000 votes. The spirit of the rebellion was thus broken. The hopes of the rebel chiefs, excited by Democratic assurances, were crushed, and, in a few months, the rebel armies surrendered to our advancing legions.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

In November there is to be another struggle between these two parties for the control of the National Administration. The Republican Party met at Chicago, re-affirmed its policy of reconstruction, pronounced against all forms of repudiation, for the reduction and equalization of taxation, for the equal protection of American citizens, for the recognized obligations to our soldiers and to the widows and orphans of the gallant dead, and for the removal of restrictions imposed upon rebels as rapidly as the safety of the loyal people will admit. The Convention then presented the name of Gen. GRANT, the great captain, who has so often marshaled our armies to victory; and SCHUYLER COLFAX, a statesman of pure life, stainless honor and commanding influence. The Democratic Party assembled in National Convention in New-York. HORATIO SEYMOUR again presided. That selection of its presiding officer was a monition to the country that the Convention would be no more patriotic or wise than was the Democratic Convention of 1864. There assembled the self-same leaders, or their compeers, that pronounced, in 1864, the war to preserve the nation's life "a failure," and demanded "a cessation of hostilities," which would have made inevitable a dismemberment of the Republic and the death of the nation. To that Convention came also a few disappointed, sour and fallen spirits, who once were enlisted with the legions of Liberty, but who were never imbued with the generous and ennobling impulses of human equality. There came, too, the exponents and representatives of the "lost cause." These representatives were not the men whose eyes had been opened in the storm of civil war to see the error of secession, and who had repented of their treason against the best Government in the world—treason made in the interest of the wickedest rebellion in history—a rebellion recognizing slavery as the normal condition of society in Christian America and the corner-stone of their new Government. These were the men in whose bosoms still burned the aggressive and dominating spirit of oppression and caste. These were the men who, with no change of feeling, sentiment or purposes came to retrieve in the arena of politics what they had lost on the field of battle. There was WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, who, on his way to the Convention, said to the students of Gen. LEE's College, "the cause for which Stonewall JACKSON fell cannot be in vain, but in some form will yet triumph." There was Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, who told rebel troops, during the war, to "pile hell so full of Yankees that their feet will stick out of the windows." There was BUCKNER, of Kentucky, who came to Washington, at the opening of the war, to procure arms for his State and a commission for himself, but who went back to Kentucky, betrayed his State and country, joined the rebel ranks and was afterward forced to surrender "unconditionally" to Gen. GRANT. There was PRESTON, also of Kentucky, who abandoned his State, became a rebel General—a Commissioner and conspirator in Europe—against his country. There was BASIL DUKE, one of JOHN MORGAN's lieutenants, in his thieving, robbing and murderous raids through Ohio and Indiana. There was ROBERT OULD, of Virginia, rebel General and Commissioner, and familiar with the horrors of Belle Isle and Libby Prison. There was FORREST, of Fort Pillow infamy, concerning whose fiendish conduct a Congressional Committee thus reports: "Of the men, from 300 to 400 are known to have been killed at Fort Pillow, of whom at least 300 were murdered in cold blood after the post was in possession of the rebels, and our men had thrown down their arms and ceased to offer resistance." Of 182 members of the Convention, from the rebel States, there was not one Union man of well-known and approved loyalty. There were more rebel soldiers than soldiers of the Union army—more members of JEFF. DAVIS' Congress than of the Congress of the United States. Is there any wonder, then, that one who had heard the rebel battle yell in the land of the rebellion, should have instinctively exclaimed, "the rebel yell," as he heard the shout that arose at the words of WADE HAMPTON's resolution declaring the Reconstruction acts "revolutionary, unconstitutional and void?" The financial portion of the Democratic platform was dictated by PENDLETON. That great financial genius seems to be hugely pleased with his work. It is, however, a cheat, a delusion and a snare. The Government owes a bonded debt paying interest, and a non-paying interest debt. If this platform means that the Government shall redeem the bonds with the greenback debt now issued, then it is a simple swindle, for the Government has none of its greenback debt to use for that purpose. If it is meant that the Government, in violation of its pledge, shall issue more of its non-interest-paying debt to redeem the interest-bearing debt, then it means a depreciated currency, the derangement of legitimate business, the robbery of honest labor, ruinous losses, bankruptcy and ultimate repudiation. WADE HAMPTON claims the honor of having constructed so much of the platform touching reconstruction, &c., as declares it to be "revolutionary, unconstitutional and void." In a speech to the men of South Carolina, he says: "I said I would take the resolutions if they would allow me to add but three words, which you will find embodied in the platform. I added this: 'And we declare that the Reconstruction acts are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void.' When I proposed that, every single member of the Committee—and the warmest men in it were the men of the North—came forward and said they would carry it out to the end." The Committee on the Platform and the Convention accept from WADE HAMPTON this declaration, and they pledge themselves to carry it out to the end. What that "end" is to be, is embodied in this declaration of their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. In his letter which secured his nomination, Mr. BLAIR says: "There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is to declare the Reconstruction acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, and allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments and elect Senators and Representatives. We must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, as it is one which menaces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results." The platform having been constructed, the persuasive VALLANDINGHAM overcame the scruples of the coyish SEYMOUR, who consented to be "caught by the whirling tide." Under the lead of PRESTON, HAMPTON and FORREST, the Convention associated the dashing BLAIR with the timorous SEYMOUR. This disunion platform, declaring the reconstruction of seven States and their representation in Congress "revolutionary, unconstitutional and void"—this ticket, pledged to "declare the Reconstruction acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, and allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments and elect Senators and Representatives"—is indorsed by the Northern Democracy with the same cordiality with which they indorsed the platform of 1864, declaring "the war a failure," and demanding "cessation of hostilities." Southern Democrats, who could not indorse the Democratic platform of 1864, or support its ticket, because three-quarters of a million of "Boys in Blue" stood between them and their Northern friends, could leap over the graves of three hundred and fifty thousand dead heroes and fraternally embrace their sympathizing friends, who have ever maintained that the Government could not "coerce a State" or "subjugate the South," and indorse platform and ticket. HENRY A. WISE proclaims that "secession is more alive than ever," and he supports SEYMOUR and BLAIR because they will "assume military power" for the overthrow of the reconstructed Governments of the South. VANCE boasted to the people of Richmond, on his way home from the New-York Convention, that "the South would gain by the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR all it fought for in the rebellion." Admiral SEMMES, who commanded the *Alabama* when the *Kearsarge*, in the face of Europe, sent her to the bottom of the seas, and who revenged himself by destroying unarmed Yankee whalers after the rebellion had been subdued, said, in a ratification speech at Mobile: "I have been a Democrat all my life, before the war, during the war and since the war, and fought the war on the principles of the Democracy. * * * The grand old Democratic Party has arisen from its long slumber, and the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR will reduce the negro to a subordinate position as an inferior race." PERCY WALKER told the same Mobile assemblage that this is the first time, since LEE tendered to the enemy that sword which "flashed victoriously over so many battle-fields, that I have seen a light on the clouds hanging over the South," for "the great Democratic Party has taken up our cause." ROBERT TOOMBS, who went into the rebellion for the right to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, and came out of the rebellion without the right to call that roll on his own plantation, vauntingly proclaimed to the Democracy of Georgia, gathered in mass convention at Atlanta, that, "as the late war was produced by the defeated Democratic Party in '60, we shall never have peace till it is restored in '68." He divines the mission of the party, for he tells the delighted Georgians that "the grinning skeletons which have been set up in our midst as legislators shall be ousted by FRANK BLAIR, whom the Democratic Party has expressly appointed for that purpose. All these things shall be swept from the bosom of the country." HOWELL COBB, denouncing Gov. BROWN, the loyal white men of Georgia, and repentant rebels and loyal men, who are honestly striving to secure peace, order and law, as traitors to the country, thus characterizes and counsels concerning them: "You owe it to the living, you owe it to your own children and to their children. Write down in their memories this day and all days and for all time to come the feeling and spirit of abhorrence with which you regard and estimate these men. O, heavens! for some blistering words that I may write infamy upon the forehead of these men; that they may travel through earth despised of all men and rejected of heaven, scorned by the devil himself. They may seek their final congenial resting-place under the mudsills of that ancient institution." This reconstructed Democrat is the same HOWELL COBB, of whom ANDREW JOHNSON said: "COBB remained in the Cabinet until the treasury was bankrupt and the national credit disgraced at home and abroad, and then he conscientiously seceded." These are but specimen utterances which unrepentant and Southern Democratic politicians are pouring into the too willing ear of the people of the South, lately in rebellion against their country. The declaration of Gen. BLAIR, in favor of trampling in the dust the Reconstruction acts, instantly aroused the rebel element of the South and sent the Kuklux Klans on their errands of insult, outrage and death. No wonder that the rebel Gen. PRESTON hastened to nominate the author of that rebel inspiring letter as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency; no wonder that WADE HAMPTON leaped to the floor to second the nomination; no wonder that Fort Pillow FORREST, who now declares that, in a certain event, he will "toot his horn" for the rising of his "old troopers," and who, as at Fort Pillow, "will give no quarter," announced with so much unction the vote of Tennessee. BLAIR's disorganizing, seditious and revolutionary letter struck a responsive chord in the bosoms of the Southern Democratic leaders. These delegates assured their Northern political associates that they could carry the reconstructed States for the greenback and gray-back ticket. The bolder of the rebel leaders hardly disguise their purpose to seize the polls and have only the white vote cast and counted. WADE HAMPTON called on his Democratic associates in New-York to "register an oath" that they would place SEYMOUR and BLAIR in the White House, if they received the majority of white votes, "in spite of all the bayonets that can be brought against them." This rebel trooper and Democratic leader tells the people of the South "not to employ any one, white or black, who gives his aid to the Republican Party." And this proposition is generally approved and applauded by

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

ITALY.

Parliamentary Matters—The Italian Army—Brigandage—Another Consistory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1868.

The past week has been one of unusual activity in Parliament. The party of opposition, and almost of anarchy, made every effort to drag the Ministry to the brow of the precipice, over which it was to be thrust. The struggle was fierce, but not long. Forces were mustered in great numbers, and what is not common, nearly four hundred members were seen in the Chamber. The tobacco fight is the last serious one of the session, and it is, without doubt, a good thing for the country, that to the last victory has been found on the side of those who for nine months past have been laboring with as much honesty and zeal as could be expected, as men are constituted, to extricate the Government from its embarrassments.

Several conspicuous leaders took part in the debate, and ability was shown on both sides. Sig. LAUZA, the presiding officer of the Chamber, left his place at the beginning of the discussion, to one of the Vice-Presidents, to raise his voice in opposition to the ministerial measure. Himself formerly Minister and Chief of the Cabinet, he is suspected of wishing to rise once more to that conspicuous position, instead of being content to save the country as President of the Chamber, to which post he was chosen by a liberal vote, and which he has filled with applause. After the decision in favor of the Government, Sig. LAUZA had the grace to resign his office as President of the Chamber, and has taken his place on the Deputy benches.

The papers have published programmes of new combinations made out in view of the probable breaking down of the Ministry, but the country has been saved the risk of new experimental measures.

It is not probable that in any country, either free or despotic, the race of political conspirators will ever be exterminated; but Italy has always had quite as many as her share. The road is not yet open in this country, as in some others, for active men to arrive at fortune and power by the prosecution of great enterprises of commerce; but when that time comes, the greed which is now directed almost exclusively to office, will be exercised in the pursuit of other objects. Old families here are, in most cases, content to fall back upon their inherited lands and houses, and titles, while new men, under this *régime* of free action, have opportunity to make their way to the first positions, whether in politics or industrial enterprise.

While the speaking was going on in the late debate, the Parliamentary Chamber presented an animated scene. The places for the public were nearly as full as when the King reads his opening speech. Very few foreigners were seen; but in their place, Italians of every social degree, from Senators to civilians of least pretence. Mme. RISTORI was a spectator, for the first time since her arrival from America. Every ear was bent; for the very listlessness of Italians makes them—to use a seeming paradox—good listeners. Among the discourses, perhaps of not much value in itself, but much talked about, was that of the Deputy FERRARI. He is the philosophic radical, of whom I have before spoken, and has the reputation of being one of the most erudite and cultivated men in Italy. He is somewhat eccentric, and in his forensic flights is apt to sail through the whole course of history. As the opportunity presents itself, he does not fail to attack the Papacy with all his force; for his opinions in theology and ecclesiastical affairs tend to the utmost extreme of latitudinarianism. He is a Republican, of somewhat reddish hue, and an obstinate believer in the Italian Democratic Confederation.

RATTAZZI, as usual, took two days of the six allotted, to spin out the thin thread of his speech. But the turn which affairs have taken shows that he caught few in his web. The Minister of Finance replied with moderation to the frequent attacks upon his scheme, and won new respect for his character as a public officer of practical views. It is due to the leading Minister, MENABREA, to say that he has come out of the controversy with credit. The vote of 205 in favor of, and 161 against the Ministerial project, is not a great triumph; but the fact must be kept in mind that at present we are witnessing the transition or breaking up of parties. A third faction has for some time existed; but the elements of all parties are now so much confused that it may take some time for the particles to crystalize or find their new affinities.

Parliament adjourned immediately after the vote on the Tobacco law. Whether caulkers or tar-boilers, all hands have quit work, and the ship of State will lie in dock until December. Not to stretch the figure, no one is sorry that the session is over. It can hardly be called a laborious one, although much of consequence has been done. But it was difficult to bring the members up to their mark.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

The King has gone, I don't know where. Florence is the least pleasant place to him at any season, and least of all at this. He, like the rest, to hide from Summer heats, must plunge into the bush or into the sea. A week back he went to the camp of Hojans in a thunderstorm, but did not stay long. The visit of more careful inspection will be made some time next month. To-day a division of the first class leave the camp to be replaced by others. This field discipline is doing the soldiers good. Military life has its drawbacks, and on various grounds we are constantly finding fault with it; but it has its compensations. Many a boor has learned to hold up his head, and touch his hat with respect, and get rid of many awkward movements which kept him from being a social ornament. The soldiers are generally well fed and robust, and the standing army of Italy is now not larger than that of England.

With all our pumpkin pies, cranberry sauce and water-works, I believe we are not as happy as the Italians. We have hardly yet learned the art of life. With everything in the world that can contribute to enjoyment, we do not know how to use our resources. The Americans are the best-fed people in the world, and yet I will find for you in this "starving Italy," as much handsome muscle as we can show. While an Englishman is likely to turn into an oyster or a frog, our case is a good deal like that of the smoked herring. An American does not know how dry and black his countrymen are until he comes to Europe. It is pure nonsense to say, as people do, that it is the climate which does the work of tearing the American nervous system to pieces. We put to the account of the climate that which is in great part due to our own bad habits.

BRIGANDAGE.

Not to return to often to the subject of brigandage, it must be said that, touching this chronic malady, the condition does not mend. I hardly open a newspaper without seeing some case reported. The plague has crept up the Adriatic coast as far as Ravenna. The administration in that port has been for some time out of joint, and affairs have gone on in a somewhat loose way. It is as much for the interest of the Italian Government to cure this distemper as it is said to be that of the Pope to spread it. The Papal army has lost some of its recruits by desertion, and it may be true, as has been frequently stated, that these vagabonds have added so many to the piratical crew which is wandering over the land.

ANOTHER CONSISTORY.

At Rome a Consistory is to be held next month, at which another batch of Cardinals will be made. It is thought that Monsigneur DARBOY, Archbishop of Paris, may this time get his scarlet hat. Imperial influence has been brought more directly to bear upon the will of the Pontiff, and under such pressure, in the present condition of weakness, it is hard to maintain an unyielding attitude. Nearly all the intelligence which comes from Rome is mixed up with accounts of the armament, whether of the forts building or built, or the progress in military knowledge and discipline of the soldiers in camp. Yesterday the Pope was to make another visit, from which it was hoped he would receive more assurance than before of the efficiency of his warlike arm.

Mr. MARSH has left Florence for an absence of some weeks, and Col. LAWRENCE is exercising both consular and diplomatic functions.

ANGELICO.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Address by the Republican Members of the Legislature.

The Republican members of the North Carolina Legislature have issued an address of considerable length to the people of the State, of which they ask a calm and unprejudiced consideration. After detailing the successful efforts in behalf of Reconstruction in the State, they proceed to show that the Democrats, or really the same old secession and war party, mean to break up the new Government by force of arms. That the people should discountenance and rebuke this bold and defiant effort of disappointed and desperate men, they say, is imperatively needed; and the most effective and peaceable means by which to rebuke and forever to silence them, is the election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency. The address then alludes to the violent denunciations by Democrats of those who oppose them, and calls attention particularly to the dangers which these extremists are provoking by their threats against the colored men. In this connection it is said:

"All the colored men and mean whites are against you, you say, and they are more numerous than you; and yet you provoke them with all your power of hard words. And now you threaten that you have the lands and they shall not make their bread unless they vote with you; and that you have the houses and they shall not live in them unless they vote with you; and that you have the meat and that they shall not eat it unless they vote with you; and that they have to live by their labor and that you will not employ them unless they vote with you; and that they shall quit your service, though they have not bread for to-morrow to keep their children from starving, unless they vote with you. This is not aimed at colored men alone, but at all white men who live by their labor. Did it never occur to you, ye gentlemen of education, property and character, to you, ye men and especially ye women, who never received anything from these colored people, but services, kindness and protection—did it never occur to you, that these same people, who are so very bad, will not be willing to sleep in the cold, when your houses are denied them, merely because they will not vote as you do? That they may not be willing to starve while they are willing to work for bread? Did it never occur to you that revenge, which is so sweet to you, may be as sweet to them? Hear us, if nothing else you will hear, did it never occur to you that if you kill their children with hunger, they will kill your children with fear? Did it never occur to you, that if you good people maliciously determine that they shall have no shelter, they may determine that you shall have no shelter."

The address further on says: "And now be it remembered that in the late election, there were more than 20,000 majority of the free men of North Carolina who voted in opposition to the Democratic Party. Will it be safe for the landholders, the householders and the meatholders to attempt to kick into disgrace and starve to death 20,000 majority of the free men of the State? In the Democratic Convention for the State of North Carolina, which assembled in Raleigh on the 13th of August, the most gifted and popular speaker in the body, said that heretofore we had been accustomed to treat Chief Justice PEARSON and other distinguished gentlemen with respect, but now they have disgraced themselves by uniting with the opposition, and they are to be no longer recognized. What is to be the effect of all this? Can the Chief Justice and others almost as distinguished as he, and who have served and honored the State so long, can they submit to be kicked and disgraced by those who have the 'land and the houses and the meat?' Will these persistent fomenters of mischief and treason never cry 'hold! enough?' Is it not enough that they destroyed the Government and filled the land with widows and orphans and bankrupts?"

In concluding, the address says:

"We now appeal to all the law-loving and law-abiding people of the nation, but especially to you, men of North Carolina, whose ancestors were the first to declare for that independence under which the Union was formed and liberty secured; to you, who were the last to be driven into secession and rebellion against the Union—to you who were the most bitterly reviled and the most grievously scourged by Confederate tyrants, during the dark days of treason and blood. We appeal to you, men of the mountains, of the midlands, and of the seaboard, to come forward in defence of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and to command the peace. We need peace. Who among the freemen of America has a hand strong enough to maintain the authority of the nation and awe turbulent and rebellious men into submission and obedience? That Providence which has ever seemed to take under especial care the affairs and destinies of this Republic, has raised up for us, in these times of trouble such a man. In the struggle to establish this Government, it gave us Gen. WASHINGTON. In the struggle to preserve it against rebellion and treason, it has given us Gen. GRANT. With the reins of Government in his hands, would any traitor dare attempt further disturbance of the public peace? They feel and confess that their last hope is staked on defeating his election to the Presidency. Will you, our countrymen, allow them to realize that hope, and again plunge this land into strife, bloodshed and desolation? You may avert it and secure lasting peace by your ballots in the approaching election. If not, you must submit to give up your liberties, or prepare to resist the army which Gen. BLAIR and his President elect will 'compel' to come down upon you, to undo, overthrow and break up; to substitute anarchy and war in the place of order and peace. May we be spared the dreadful scenes that must follow! If the disreputable and criminal threats to revolutionize and overthrow the Government, and to coerce the voters of the country by starvation and social proscription to vote with those who propose it, are attempted to be executed, the most terrible scenes of violence, bloodshed and civil war must inevitably come upon us. But if those who are warned in time can be persuaded or compelled to abandon their treasonable and wicked designs and practices, to obey the laws, keep the peace and submit to the will of the people, expressed in fair elections, untrammeled by violence, threats or intimidation, good order will prevail in every branch of society and among all classes of our citizens; the Government will go on calmly and peaceably in the exercise of its legitimate and accustomed functions, the rights of all will be protected, the public peace will be preserved, and prosperity, good will and kind feeling will soon return to bless a distressed and suffering people, and to secure and perpetuate their liberties for generations to come."

MURDERER SENTENCED.

A Young Man Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life—Significant Remarks of the Justice.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Advertiser, Aug. 24.

ROBERT GARBUT, whose second trial for the murder of AMABLE LA PLANT last Fall, occupied the attention of the Recorder's Court during the week just passed, and who was convicted on Friday of murder in the second degree, was on Saturday arraigned for sentence. The prisoner was sentenced by the Court to imprisonment at the State Prison in Jackson for life. The prisoner appeared somewhat surprised at the announcement of the sentence. Upon being asked by the Court if he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be inflicted upon him, he replied that he had nothing to say, whereupon the Judge, addressing him, said:

"In this case your counsel have set up a defence on the grounds of insanity. The jury have found you guilty of murder in the second degree, and also found that you were not insane, but acted under the influence of an intelligent volition. But the jury having found you guilty of murder in the second degree have recommended you to the mercy of the Court. I have given the recommendation of the jury a respectful consideration, as I always do under such circumstances; still I cannot help remembering that the responsibility is mine, and that I must at least notwithstanding any advice I may receive, be guided by my own judgment, taking into consideration all the circumstances in determining in this case what the sentence shall be. The difference between murder in the first and second degree is understood by you. The sentence for murder in the first degree is imprisonment for life at hard labor in solitary confinement; for murder in the second degree, imprisonment for life or any term of years without any solitary confinement, in the first degree there is required to be proved deliberation and premeditation. In looking at all the circumstances of the case, it seems to me this case of yours, if not murder in the first degree, is so near to the line of it that it is difficult to distinguish from it. It seems to me to be the very highest kind of murder in the second degree. I cannot imagine any case where it would be more atrocious than this. It is one of the most daring murders ever committed in this city—committed in open daylight, on one of the most public thoroughfares in the city. You purchased your pistol, had it loaded, tried it, and at the time you purchased it you were so cool and collected as to be able to ask for some money to purchase something, either to gratify your appetite, or to strengthen your nerves to carry out the purpose which you had already determined upon—followed up the man, and in shooting him you used certain words which showed your determination and deliberation. Immediately after this, according to the testimony of Mr. PALMER, your strength seemed to be gone, and, to use his words, you became as 'limpsey as a rag.' It seems to me that the strength which you exhibited was not the strength of insanity, which does not tire, or the excitement of strong passion, which gives to one arm the strength of many men. It looks to me like the strength and excitement of a man that had made up his mind to commit some daring deed, and had 'screwed his courage to the sticking point,' and when that was accomplished all strength was gone, and your nerves were entirely unstrung. LA PLANT, at the time you pointed the pistol at him, being brought face to face with death, begged you not to shoot him. You refused to hear his petition, and when he turned the pistol aside you pointed it against his breast and fired the contents into his heart, killing him instantly. There appears then to have been deliberation and determination exhibited by you in the murder, and that, too, without any circumstances of mitigation or palliation whatever, and therefore it seems to me that I have no discretion, although it is a discretion to be exercised according to law. You are a young man; but the fact that we can find in the community a young man that can perpetrate such an act, and the fact that there are those who are disposed to sympathize with the perpetrator of such a crime, makes it my duty not to relax at all from the stern severity of the law. In this case, therefore, I am compelled to inflict the highest sentence known to the law, and the sentence of the Court in this case is, that you shall be committed to the State Prison at Jackson, in the County of Jackson, and there be confined at hard labor for the term of your natural life."

The sentence of GARBUT, although severe, will be regarded by the community as a righteous one. The prisoner was either guilty of murder or insane, and in either event he is not a fit person to be at large. He is a young man—about 23 years of age—and since the murder for which he has just been committed has led an exemplary and Christian life.

THE CATTLE DISEASE

Its Appearance in the Dairies in the Vicinity of Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 24.

For the past ten days there have been whisperings concerning serious sickness among the cattle along the Bladgely road, in the vicinity of Cumminsville. The matter came to the knowledge of the Health Officer last Wednesday, who at once took the precaution to begin an investigation, but the situation was not such as to justify him in making a public exposition of the case until yesterday. The first deaths that occurred, were among the cattle of Mr. B. GRAHAM, who lost two cattle; these were followed by death among the cattle of Mr. SAGLEY, Mr. BERRY, Mr. CLOVEN, Mrs. ENCE, Mrs. THOMAS, Mrs. TULLY, Mrs. STRICKER, Mr. BENEDICT and others, all in numbers of from one to three.

Several weeks ago Mr. HOGAN brought eight milch cows from Seymour, Ind., and placed them about one mile and a-half from Cumminsville, in a pasture near what is known as Jones' Wood. Of this number, seven died within three weeks. Ten days ago Mr. THOS. MCCRACKEN, who has a diary near by, put his herd of twenty-nine milch cows in Jones' Wood, where they remained four days, when, on account of the briars in the locality, he removed them. The removal occurred on last Saturday week. On Thursday of last week he discovered that one of his cows was sick. The next day (Friday) nearly the whole herd was ailing, and toward evening of that day, the first that had sickened, died. This was followed by various deaths until yesterday, when seven of the herd died between 8 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, making eighteen in all since last Thursday. The symptoms of all the cattle that have died were about the same. That this disease is the same which has been destroying the cattle in such fearful numbers in Illinois can scarcely be questioned. Thus far it is confined principally to one locality, but without the greatest caution and promptest action it must spread to other places, and the consequences be of the most serious character. Up to yesterday the dairies of Clifton, Corryville and Walnut Hills, which we visited, were clear of the disease, but they will only remain exempt by the exercise of care.

There seems scarcely room to doubt that the disease is traceable to Texas cattle. During the past two years Texas, and what is called Cherokee cattle, which is a mixed breed, have constituted a considerable portion of the beef consumed in this city. We are credibly informed that during the past six months it has reached one-fourth of the whole quantity consumed. These cattle are generally poor, and on reaching here are feverish and strong. There can be no doubt that much of it is entirely unfit for human food, and should at all times be forbidden. On the 22d of June last a drove of these cattle fifty-eight in number, was brought to the pens at Brighton, and passed by the cattle inspector appointed by the City Council. These cattle happened to be discovered by H. T. SNYDER, our meat inspector, who informed Dr. CLENDENIN that they were thin and sore and unfit for human food. The Doctor at once visited the pens and forbid their slaughter. These cattle were then sent out to Jones' Woods, to which we have alluded. They were, however, not kept there long, for we are informed that they returned in small squads to the city from time to time, and were slaughtered for our consumption, until by the expiration of three weeks all save two or three that died were removed. These cattle were covered with these same ticks that appear in such quantities on the animals now dying. A portion of them, before their removal, were stampeded, and invaded the grounds of surrounding farms and daries besides wandering about the roads. These woods are the same recently occupied by Mr. MCCRACKEN's cattle, and adjacent to grounds occupied by others that have sickened and died.

Installation of the Bishop of the See of Wilmington.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, Aug. 24.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church was filled to its utmost capacity yesterday morning, to witness the greatest event in the history of the Catholic Church in this State, the installation of THOMAS A. BECKER as Bishop of the See of Wilmington.

Archbishop SPAULDING, of Baltimore, was present and led in the ceremony. There were likewise several clergymen from a distance.

The ceremonies commenced by the performance upon the organ of a march, when the Archbishop, Bishop, Priests and clerks came in procession from the Sixth-street door of the church. Upon reaching the altar, they chanted a prayer in Latin, after which the ceremony of installation was performed, and ended with the Archbishop, accompanied by some of the clergy leading the Bishop to the throne. The Archbishop was clothed in a purple robe, with a white crape over his shoulders, and the Bishop in a long crape robe with a golden-colored cloak over it. He wore his mitre on his head, and held the Bishop's golden crosier in his hand. Pontificial mass was performed after the ceremony of the installation. Archbishop SPAULDING preached a sermon from John, xxviii., 18. He referred at some length to the Catholic Church as the only way to salvation; to its strength in the world, beginning with its foundation by St. Peter and St. Paul, and extending century by century into the different nations of the earth, until now it exceeds in numbers all the other Christian denominations. He stated in the course of his sermon that there were about 1,000 Bishops in the world.

Holy Mass was then performed with the choir, led by the very efficient organist, Mr. JOHN F. MILLER, singing Lambillotte's Mass in fine style.

After the Mass, Bishop BECKER made a few remarks, saying he had come here for the purpose of endeavoring to save souls, and referred to the forwardness of the Catholic Church in this community. He hoped that the zeal manifested by the Catholics heretofore would not be abated, but that they would continue to work with him in the great work of saving souls, that he would have their prayers, and he hoped that he would not dishonor the great chain of Bishops referred to by the Archbishop. He wished for the welfare of the people, and that grace might be increased in the community.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Bishop, after which the Archbishop closed the services by giving his Episcopal benediction.

A Horrible Crime—Arrest of One of the Perpetrators.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 24.

The beautiful little town of Worcester, Md., in July last, was the scene of a shocking crime. Into the house of a respectable citizen, at dusk of evening, three men entered. They gagged and pinioned the man, and then locked him in his room. Stifling the screams of his wife, they took her from the house into the garden in the rear, and there each in turn perpetrated upon her the extremest of outrages.

They left her in a state of insensibility, and fled the place. One of the alleged perpetrators of the act is a sea Captain, who sailed at once for Baltimore, and is now in a distant part of the globe. The second man has never since been heard of. The third of the accused parties was arrested in this city on Saturday by Policeman COOPER and Sergeant MAGEE. Sheriff BISHOP, of Worcester, traced to Philadelphia one WILLIAM T. JONES, and started with him to Maryland on the same night. The case is surrounded with circumstances of especial atrocity on the part of the criminals, and by special hardships on the part of the victim. Our reporter is informed that the aged mother of the husband has since died from the effects of the shock.

Suicide in a Chicago Hotel.

A young man who arrived at the Briggs House in Chicago on Saturday afternoon, and registered his name as AUGUST BELLINGHEIMER, of Oshkosh, Wis., was assigned to a room and soon after retired to it. Nothing was seen or heard of him again until about noon on Sunday, when the chambermaid tried to get into the room. Not being able to do so, she got a chair, looked through the transom and discovered a man lying on the floor. The door was forced and BELLINGHEIMER was found to be dead. A revolver, with one barrel discharged, was lying at his feet. A bottle which had contained poison was lying near him. On the table was found a piece of paper on which was written: "I feel sick; please telegraph to BELLINGHEIMER, No. 334 Sixth-street, Milwaukee, Wis." Two letters were also found on the table, addressed to M. A. SCHLASS, Columbus, Ind., and S. STUTENHEIMER, No. 218 Walnut-street, Cincinnati, Ohio. He had in his possession a card from New-Vienna, Ohio, Encampment I. O. O. F., dated Aug. 4, 1868. BELLINGHEIMER was to all appearance a Jew, bright and intelligent looking, well dressed and about 23 years of age.

Death of a Naval Officer.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 26.

Capt. H. B. NONES, United States Revenue Cutter Service, died at his residence in Wilmington yesterday morning, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, but has resided in Wilmington for many years. Capt. NONES entered the merchant service when 19 years of age, and was appointed Lieutenant in the Revenue service by President JACKSON in 1849, since which he has been continuously on duty, his name now standing first on the active list of Captains, and only two preceding himself being on the retired list. He was assigned to this station in 1838, and has been mostly on duty here, with occasional intervals at other posts since that time. During the Seminole war in Florida he commanded the cutter *Jackson*, a part of the United States forces. In the Mexican war he was in command of the cutter *Forward*, and participated in the naval operations preceding the capture of Vera Cruz by Gen. SCOTT, and after the war he was sent out with his vessel to take Mr. LETCHER, our Minister, to Mexico. During the rebellion his vessel was employed in blockade duty in Chesapeake Bay, off Beaufort, N. C., and other ports. His present cutter was the *Seward*, which cruised in Delaware Bay as far down as the neighborhood of Bombay Hook.

Gen. Singleton's Peace Mission to Richmond and Canada.

Gen. JAMES W. SINGLETON is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Illinois. In a speech which he delivered at Rock Island on Saturday night, Aug. 15, he spoke as follows of his peace missions to Richmond and Canada during the war:

"And now that it is growing late and I will have time to say but little more to you to-night, you will excuse me for devoting a few moments to myself. Not that I wish to intrude myself upon your notice at the expense of topics of national interest, but that I would vindicate my own character from the vile and false assertions that have been lately thrown upon it. Since I left my home at Quincy and came to the City of Rock Island, I find that the Quincy *Whig* publishes an article containing what purports to be a letter from Mr. H. L. CLAY to the wife of C. C. CLAY, in which my name was mentioned. That letter is true, every word of it. I do not desire to deny it, and would have no occasion to if I did. I did meet Mr. CLAY, and did make the statement mentioned in the letter. It is true I was in Richmond at that time, but I was there with the consent and at the desire of Mr. LINCOLN, and would not have been there had it not been for the deceitful course of HORACE GREELEY, who would destroy the reputation of the President to advance his own. O. H. BROWNING, whose reputation for veracity has never been questioned by any man, knows the facts. I was there, earnestly and honestly endeavoring to negotiate for the peace and safety of my country. That I failed is too long a story to tell now. It was not the fault of Mr. LINCOLN, and, I can conscientiously add, it was not mine. In the article copied into the Republican paper of this city, was another letter which purports to be written by JACOB THOMPSON, but so mutilated that it is impossible to ascertain when, where or to whom it was written. I never saw JACOB THOMPSON, to know him. I had never any sort of connection with him, politically or otherwise. The whole letter, as relates to me, is a base fabrication. Look at it. Look at the mean malignity of assailing me in my absence and publishing such an article, the moment my back was turned, and to which they hoped I could not immediately respond. They thought it would so permeate the county journals that I would be compelled to turn away from the discussion of the political issues of the day to defend myself; they hoped, in the bitter malice that actuated such an attack, that the antidote could not follow the poison until the patient was made too sick to reply. Now, fellow-citizens, this Thompson letter has no application to me. It is meant, if meant at all, and having the least iota of genuineness, neither for me nor any one belonging to me. It has neither date nor direction. The head is cut off, the tail wagging, you know, like a snake. It is said, if you kill a snake its tail will waggle till sundown. [Laughter.] How did that letter get to Richmond if THOMPSON wrote it in Canada? I was in Canada at the time Mr. CLAY was there. Why I was there I will tell you in a moment. I saw Mr. CLAY in Canada, but he is now dead, and THOMPSON has been traveling in Europe ever since, as the papers state. Now, how did this letter get to Richmond? Was it wafted thither by the clouds, to be just in time to be captured by the Union army after one end of it had been burnt off? Was it carried by some Northern blast to Richmond to be picked up in the street, brought to Washington, and filed in the 'Bureau of Military Justice?' It is apparent to all—a mere fragment picked up in the street. But whether genuine or not, it is none the less false as regards myself. I was opposed to this war, as everybody tells you. I thought war could not preserve the Union. I was in favor of the spirit of conciliation and compromise which characterized the action of our fathers. When I went to Washington, and saw Mr. LINCOLN, and submitted my plans to him, he approved of them, and did so in writing. I have got the written authorities for that fact, and dare any one to deny the truth of this assertion. I went to Richmond, not as an official, but as a friend of the President's, authorized to present his wishes and desires to the States in rebellion. Gen. GRANT knows it now, and so does every man who knows anything of the matter. I intend, fellow-citizens, to lay before you, and the people of the entire district, shortly, a history of that affair, as it was substantiated by the original documents. When Mr. LINCOLN said to me, and said it in writing, 'I want these States to come back; I want to sustain the unity of the Government under the Constitution and the laws; when I have done this I have done my duty;' could I ask any more? There was not a man in this country who would hail such an event with more joy than myself. I went to the people of Richmond and implored them to listen to propositions of peace. Why they did not is not important to this issue. Mr. LINCOLN appreciated my services in the matter and commended me in flattering terms. I am simply, fellow-citizens, making this general statement, which I am answerable for. It was among the last acts of Mr. LINCOLN's life to send me again to Richmond for a similar purpose. I don't claim to be infallible, but I do say that in no instance was there wanting the confidence of the President, and the approval of my own conscience. Mr. LINCOLN and I were upon terms of perfect unity. I differed with him in his political measures and did it openly. I never made use of his friendly disposition in any way. I never asked him for favors, and never called upon him for any friend. I once waited upon him, in the company of a distinguished citizen of Warren County, Col. HOLLOWAY, and conversed with him upon the war. He addressed me in that familiar, domestic way, peculiar to Mr. LINCOLN. Said he: 'SINGLETON, you think I would prosecute the war simply to abolish slavery. I know you do not mean to do me injustice. I would not prosecute this war for one moment, except to restore this Union harmoniously under the Constitution.' Well, then, Mr. President, said I, what do you do with the Niagara correspondence?

He replied: 'I have known you, SINGLETON, for thirty-five years, and have sufficient confidence in you to feel that you would repeat nothing which would tend either to injure me or the cause of the nation. I have not known Col. HOLLOWAY for so long a time.' I replied that any confidence which could be reposed in me might, with equal safety, be reposed in Col. HOLLOWAY. The President then produced the first, second and third letters from HORACE GREELEY, in which he (GREELEY) represented that certain propositions, tending toward a speedy and honorable restoration of peace, had been made through certain rebel emissaries to himself, a self-appointed ambassador in the affair. The truth of the statements, made with such apparent disinterestedness, was generally believed, though Mr. LINCOLN doubted that such propositions had been made. I immediately volunteered my services to go to Canada to see the rebel officials there and investigate the entire affair. They were gladly accepted, and I departed at once. It was under such circumstances that I visited Canada, and there that I saw Mr. CLAY and learned that no such propositions had been made.

Such, gentlemen, is my connection with the rebellion, and such my intercourse with rebel authorities."

Two Men Blinded by an Explosion on Pine Island in Lake Vermillion—Nine Days Without Food.

From the Wabasha (Minn.) Herald, Aug. 20.

By a letter from Mr. HARRIS, formerly of this place, we learn the particulars of a remarkable case of suffering at Vermillion. Two men, NORMAN and PETERSON, were employed by the Wabasha Gold and Silver Mining Company, to drive a drift on Pine Island, where this Company has a very rich vein. They worked on the island alone, the principal operations of the miners being on the main land. One day they fired the fuse to a big blast, and after waiting a long time, found that the lighted fuse had become extinguished, and at once set themselves to work to drill out the blast, using water freely. Mr. NORMAN was an old and experienced miner and fearing no mishaps, taking, as he thought, sufficient pains to prevent an explosion; but, by some means, in some strange manner, the blast was lighted while they were at work. Two fingers were torn from one of NORMAN's hands and the drill drove through the wrist of the other arm, and both men were blinded by the explosion. Nine days after this a party went over to the island from the main land, and, finding blood around the spot where the ill-fated men had been at work, they became alarmed, and searched vigorously, and finally found them. They had been without food since the accident; NORMAN's hand and wrist were alive with maggots, and in the eyes of both of these terribly smitten men these loathsome crawling things were so embedded, that they they had to be pulled out with pincers. The utmost kindness and care in the power of the miners was bestowed on the wounded men, and NORMAN was sent down to Superior for treatment, while PETERSON remained in camp. Loss of blood saved the men from the cravings of a terrible appetite, while both must have been possessed of iron constitutions to have enabled them to survive those terrible nine days.

The South Carolina Fruit Crop.

From the Charleston Mercury, Aug. 24.

We think we are correct in stating that this was a good fruit year, even though the peaches in many sections have been wormy. Many of our citizens in the interior, living within reasonable distance of the railroad, have forwarded their surplus to market. As the market in Charleston was overstocked almost from the beginning, the fruit was sent to Baltimore and New-York, where they would have brought good prices, if they could have been got there within three days. As it is, in many, indeed in nearly all the cases we have heard of, the export of fruits not only failed to be a source of profit, but came to be an actual loss to the shipper. The time consumed in bringing the fruit to the depot, then to Charleston, and on board the steamer, the unfavorable influences at work during the three days' voyage, and the further delay to which the freight is liable after reaching the port of destination—all coöperate against the producer.

To remedy this state of things, some of the shippers have begun to look to the railroad and express companies for relief. The North Carolina railroads have been carrying peaches and other fruit North this Summer at very low rates. One gentleman we have heard of along the North Carolina Central Road, last year set out 50,000 peach trees, and this year 120,000 more, and in a few years expects to send a train of peaches off to New-York every day, from the first of July to the end of the season.

What the Government Got for the Bonds.

We quote the annexed paragraph from a speech made by Hon. R. B. CARNAHAN, at Steubenville, Ohio, on Saturday last:

"It is said that full value was not paid for these bonds. What was given was accepted as full value, and, in fact, those sold in 1861 and in 1862 were purchased with coin or its equivalent. The war actually began in April, 1861. Until February, 1862, the paper currency was at par with gold. From that period until July, 1862, the premium on gold ranged from one to five per cent. From July, 1861, to January, 1863, the average premium was 29 per cent., but prices had not yet become inflated, and the paper currency was practically the equivalent of coin. During these twenty-one months of the war a large portion of the bonds were sold, including the $250,000,000 authorized by the act of 16th of July, 1861, and the $500,000,000 5-20s of Feb. 25, 1862. All of these were paid for in gold or its practical equivalent. In 1863 the average premium of gold was 48¾ per cent., and in 1864, 102¼. Of course the loss in discounts to the Government was very great, or rather the loss of the citizen was great. But the act of Congress of March 3, 1864, authorizing the issue of $200,000,000 of bonds, called the 10-40s, specifically provides for their payment in coin. You will observe that the bonds issued when the "greenbacks" were at the lowest figure, are expressly made payable in coin. Does not this show that the United States intended to preclude any doubt as to how and in what currency the bonds should be paid?"

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Important Special Meeting Yesterday—The Cattle Disease—Reports of the Committee of Investigation and of Sanitary Inspector Morris.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. A motion was made by Mr. MANIERRE, and passed, that SETH HAWLEY be paid $500 for past services as referee.

A permit was applied for to erect a brick slaughter-house, 75 by 100 feet, at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, on the North River. Referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

A complaint was made that noxious gases were emitted from the stables of the Battery, East Broadway and Dry Dock Railroad Company. The matter was referred to the Superintendent.

A report from the engineer of the Board was received, recommending the construction of sewers in several localities. Referred to the Croton Board.

Complaints were received against sundry tenement houses in Brooklyn, as being filthy, and suits were ordered against them.

A communication was received that the brig *Thomas Turell*, Capt. W. W. THOMPSON, sailed Aug. 7 from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, touched at New-Haven, landed the Captain, and proceeded thence to this port, where she arrived on the 24th inst., and discharged her cargo at ROBERTS' stores, Furman-street, Brooklyn. On the 25th she hauled round to BEDELL's stave-yard, foot of Washington-street, where she was on the 26th, taking in a cargo of flour, with the expectation of sailing last night. The vessel was found to be clean, without sickness on board. The attorney of the Board was ordered to proceed against the vessel for the penalty affixed in such cases.

A resolution was offered by Dr. STONE, that as the Assistant Attorney of the Board had absented himself from duty without leave, his place be supplied by a successor. Carried.

Mr. LOCKWOOD appeared as a representative of the New-York Rendering Company, at the foot of Thirty-eighth street, North River. A complaint had been made that the smells engendered were very unhealthy to the neighborhood. Mr. LOCKWOOD promised to make certain changes in his machinery, which would prevent the escape of unpleasant gases, and he was allowed a respite until next Thursday.

The following reports were then read. In them will be found full details on the subject of disease among the stock brought to this market, and as to the means taken by the Board of Health and its agents to prevent any further arrival of diseased animals:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1868.

To the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: On behalf of the Committee which the Board appointed for the investigation and control of diseased cattle in the Metropolitan District, the following statements are submitted for the information of the Board.

It is now precisely twenty days since we received the first information that there were diseased cattle on the way from Illinois to the New-York market, and that a number of the sick and dead animals had arrived at the great stock yards in East Liberty, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, five miles east of the City of Pittsburg. The next day we found the surviving portion of that first sick herd, viz., 141 of the 265 that had been sent from Homer, Ill., in the yards at Communipaw, N. J. And on the same day we ascertained that the same kind of sick and dying cattle had been arriving at Buffalo and Albany for at least a week previously, or ever since the 1st of August. This testimony was obtained by us from men in the drove business. The urgent requests which this Board, through its President, telegraphed to the Governor of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the day the first items of information were received, were none too urgent, as we now know by what has occurred.

The results of our first observations of the disease at the drove-yards on the Jersey shore have already been given to the Board. The prompt and public-spirited action of the Abattair Company, at Communipaw, instantly and completely shut off all liability of danger from any diseased cattle at that important centre for sales and slaughtering. But, guided by information given by competent advisers, the fact was soon ascertained that the Buffalo and Albany drove-yards, and chiefly the latter, would be found to be the greatest sources of danger as regards both the accidental and the surreptitious shipment of diseased and infected cattle, for we found that what is termed a "select," or a "small lot," as purchased by a class of speculators and small dealers at those places for the Metropolitan market, often means simply a cheap purchase of damaged cattle or "mussy beef." And until the State Commission appointed Dr. MORRIS, (one of the Board's staff of Sanitary Inspectors,) as an assistant Commissioner, with the authority of that Commission, a week ago, the Sanitary Inspectors and the Police together found it quite impossible to ferret out and prevent the movement and sale of "small lots" of cattle which had among them some that were sick or infected. But since Commissioner MORRIS' tour up the railroads to Albany, and his prompt action in quarantining whatever herds justly come under suspicion, the chief sources of all this unfortunate exposure to diseased cattle and their unwholesome flesh in the City markets have been well controlled.

Notwithstanding the present thorough sanitary control of all herds that enter the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, there may daily be found in the public or the private herd-yards individual cases of the disease, and this may continue to occur so long as cattle continue to be sent forward from the infected localities of the three States in which this malignant fever has gained foothold. This will almost certainly continue to occur, unless all cattle that are moved forward to this market from those places are subjected to a four weeks' quarantine, at some healthful points between this City and the infected localities. For this Committee has obtained very good evidence that the ordinary period of incubation or apparent latency of this very fatal fever-poison varies from two weeks to one month. Moreover, it is a fact well ascertained that drovers and butchers, however expert, are in many, and probably in most cases, utterly unable to tell whether a creature is infected or not until within a very brief period, in many instances but a few hours, before the paroxysmal symptoms, or fatal stages of the disease come on. Hence it is that several honorable dealers in cattle have suddenly found some of the fat and apparently healthy beeves purchased from the Western herds actually dying of a malignant and putrid fever before they had been informed of any symptom of sickness. This Committee has, by careful inquiry and correspondence, reached conclusions upon this and some other subjects, which are of very great practical importance to sanitary authorities of all cities that are liable to have infected animals brought to their markets.

SANITARY MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE STATE COMMISSION.

The principal herd-yards on the railroad lines have been declared to be quarantine grounds, and whatever herds pass out of the yards, or go forward upon the cattle trains, are declared apparently healthy by the Assistant Commissioner in charge. The duration of the period that shall be required for the quarantining of suspected herds needs now to be so discreetly established as to insure the protection of the City markets against the arrival and sale of the diseased animals. This will be accomplished, we believe, if the rule which Assistant Commissioner Dr. ORTON has adopted at Campville, on the Erie Railroad, were enforced at all the railway herd-yards throughout New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Dr. ORTON's order is, that thirty days shall be the period of quarantine observation.

CATTLE-PLAGUE COMMISSIONERS OF NEW-JERSEY.

The prompt and faithful action of the local Inspectors that the Commissioners appointed for the great yards and buccheries of Hudson City and Communipaw has, for ten days past, given assurance that only such cattle and beef as are apparently healthy will be allowed to leave those premises for the markets.

IS THIS DISEASE INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS?

Three weeks have now elapsed since cattle, sick or dead of this disease, began to arrive. The Committee has not yet found a clearly proved case of contagion in the herd-yards; but it is yet too soon for any conclusions upon this mooted question. That this strange disease has a positively infectious attribute, by means of which it has spread from State to State, is now well known. The dairy herds of Cincinnati have at last been reached by the infection, and it is now high time that deliberate efforts should be made to ascertain whether it is actually true that only the cattle from Texas act as the propagators or carriers of the infection. It is not worth while to debate the question; but we hope it will soon be settled.

THE SANITARY REASONS FOR PROHIBITING THE USE OF THE DISEASED BEEF FOR FOOD.

This disease, as witnessed in the vicinity of New York, is characterized by rapid and destructive changes in the blood and several of the large vital organs, and these pathological changes are of such a nature that no physician or other intelligent person, who has any knowledge of the subject, would be persuaded, under any circumstances, to use any portion of the animal as food. Fortunately, these fatal changes in the organs and blood of the sick animal seem to occur so very rapidly that the chief danger of having the diseased flesh thrown upon the market is probably limited to the very few days in the acute stage of the disease, when the creature might be killed to save it from dying in a natural way. Numerous instances of this kind have come to the knowledge of the Committee during the past twenty days.

THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE COMMITTEE'S DIRECTION.

These have been steadily pursued, and as much time is given to them as can possibly be spared from other duties. Diseased animals have been slaughtered at every stage of the disease for special and searching investigation into its pathology, and into the nature of those changes which render such sickly flesh unfit for food. There are at present five sick animals under observation, and it is hoped these may be the last to be seen in the Metropolitan District.

The accompanying communication from Assistant Commissioner MORRIS shows the present state of his branch of labor, and recites what has been done by him during the past few days.

E. HARRIS,
For the Committee.

REPORT OF DR. MOREAU MORRIS.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1868.

To the Committee of the Metropolitan Board of Health for Investigation and Control of Diseased Cattle:

GENTLEMEN: For your information with reference to the progress, control and investigation of diseased cattle, I have the honor to present the following statement: Learning the fact that a large number of cattle were expected to arrive at the National Drove-yards, by way of the Hudson River Railroad, at 2 o'clock this morning, and fearing that some might escape the proper inspection before being slaughtered, a request was made of your President for a sufficient force from the Metropolitan Police to aid me in securing the inspection. This aid was kindly afforded by that Department, and proved of great value, as no cattle arriving either at Hudson River Railroad depot, by Harlem Railroad, or at any other point have left the drove-yards without a careful inspection. Measures had been taken previous to their arrival, under the authority conferred upon the Assistant State Commissioner, so that no cattle could leave the yards without such inspection and permit. Under this arrangement I am happy to be able to say that I believe no diseased cattle have escaped observations All that arrived at the drove-yards underwent a personal inspection, and were found apparently in a sound and healthy condition. These numbered 1,101, and with 393 which were yet in the yards from last market day, made a total of 1,494 head of cattle inspected this day. These cattle are from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and this State. Some of them from the Cherokee Country.

One, which I have good reasons for believing had been turned out of a slaughter-house near by, was found on Third-avenue near One Hundred and Sixth-street, very sick. He was placed in the hospital lot attached to quarantine, where he will be retained for observation. The effect of this decided action, in the thorough inspection of all cattle arriving at this large depot for distribution, will be that more care in the selection of droves, and the exclusion of any suspected of having disease, will be exercised at distant points. It will be very difficult to forward diseased cattle to this market by any of the usual routes from this time forth, as I learn by recent advices that at all the prominent stopping and feeding places competent Commissioners and Inspectors are constantly on duty. Nevertheless, New-York City presents so many exposed points at which cattle may enter and pass to the numerous slaughter-houses scattered throughout the Metropolitan District, where unscrupulous persons are ever ready to seize opportunities, and where it is almost impossible to maintain a thorough system of inspection either of cattle or meats, that I would respectfully and earnestly beg leave to offer the following suggestions: In order to be able thoroughly and efficiently to certify that no diseased meat either be slaughtered or offered for sale, the business of slaughtering must be confined to fewer points, and at such places as afford the largest facilities for thorough observation; that no meat be allowed to be sold without proper certificate of inspection. In pursuing investigations with reference to this most important subject, as respects the health of the people of this City and Brooklyn, most startling facts appear, and to my own mind afford a reasonable conclusion as to the variations in the death rates, as furnished by your Register from time to time. Not only diseased beef, but other meats, as well as vegetables and fruits, must share the responsibility.

In order to secure the inhabitants of the Metropolitan District from the danger of purchasing diseased meats, it is absolutely necessary not only that animals should be inspected upon the hoof, but that a more careful and thorough examination of internal organs while being dressed for market should take place. Such inspection is now pursued at the Communipaw Abattoir, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, by a competent and careful Inspector, and it will at once tranquilize the public fear of diseased meat from that point, and secure a supply of healthy meat. It is a well-known fact that a large proportion of the meat slaughtered and inspected under Levitical law, for the use of our Israelitish population, is condemned for their use, but sold at equally high prices for use by Gentiles.

Up to the present moment no new cases have been discovered.

Respectfully submitted.

MOREAU MORRIS, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. B. H.

Daring Robbery on a Railroad Car—$15,000 Worth of United States Bonds Stolen—"Dutch Henrichs" Again in Trouble.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon as Mr. PATRICK DICKEY, aged 75 years, and residing at No. 7 West Thirty-eighth-street, was leaving a Seventh-avenue car at the Barclay-street terminus of the route, he suddenly missed his pocket-book, which contained fifteen $1,000 United States Government bonds. As he made the startling discovery, Mr. DICKEY remembered that the man who had sat beside him a few minutes before, had acted in a strange and suspicious manner, although the fact had not struck him at the time; Mr. DICKEY immediately came to the conclusion that this man was the thief, so he followed him into and through RUSHTON's drug-store, on the corner of the Astor House building, at the same time giving an alarm by shouting "stop thief." At this juncture Mr. JOSEPH ODENHEIMER, of No. 52 West Nineteenth-street, happened to be passing up Broadway with a bundle of walking-sticks under his arm, and, moved with sympathy for the frenzied old gentleman who was demanding the stoppage of the supposed thief he interposed for that purpose, receiving for his well-intended effort a terrific blow in the mouth from the powerful arm and fist of the fugitive, the effect of which was to knock him down and detach two of his front teeth. Before the man could escape after knocking down Mr. ODENHEIMER, another person intercepted him, the new opponent being Mr. HENRY BURNELL, of No. 116 High-street, Brooklyn. who was proceeding to the Astor House to keep an engagement with a business friend. Mr. BURNELL grappled with the desperate ruffian, and was soon engaged in a vigorous scuffle with him. Being a powerful man himself he managed to stand his ground, though he had his coat torn in the struggle and lost his hat.

This last phase of the affair attracted the attention of Officer FOLLIS, of the Broadway Squad, who was standing on post a few rods off. Supposing that a street fight was in progress, the officer ran down and separated the combatants, retaining custody of both for the purpose of having an investigation. Mr. DICKEY soon informed the officer of the real state of affairs, and the accused was accordingly arrested on a charge of robbery. He submitted without any struggle, and was quietly marched off to the Tombs Police Court and arraigned before Alderman COMAN.

As soon as the Court officials laid eyes on the prisoner, they immediately recognized him as the notorious Bank thief known to the Police as "Dutch Heinrichs," though he has given a dozen *aliases* when arrested on charges similar to the present one. "Heinrichs" has been frequently arrested, and is well known for his skillful and daring larceny of $10,000 in gold coin from the counter of the Bank of Commerce and for the robbery of a gentleman of a large sum in greenbacks as he was counting out the same in the Broadway Bank, and for which offence he served out a term of imprisonment. He has pursued a long career of crime, his operations being principally of a daring, dramatic character, and the amounts seized being invariably large.

The necessary affidavits were made yesterday by Messrs. DICKEY, OPENHEIMER and BURNELL, and the Magistrate committed the prisoner, who gave the name of EDWARD MARKS, age 27, and residence Newark, for further examination. The missing bonds have not yet been recovered.

A curious coincidence transpired during the proceedings. It appears that Mr. BURNELL, who was mainly instrumental in causing "Dutch Heinrich's" arrest, was passing the Bank of Commerce when the latter came out with the bag of gold in his hands, though of course he had no idea that a robbery had been committed. Singular enough, too, neither the complainant nor the witnesses in the case wished to have any mention made of their names in the newspapers, and it was with considerable difficulty that the actual facts could be ascertained.

Fire in Hook's Planing Mills—Aggregate Loss over $40,000.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the large three-story brick buildings, situated at the foot of Bank-street, North River, and known as HOOK's New-York Planing Mills. The flames spread with great rapidity, and caused the destruction of the greater part of the buildings and their contents. It appears from the statements made by WM. GRAHAM, the fireman employed on the premises, that, as he was engaged in lighting the fires beneath the boilers in the furnace-room, at No. 163 Bank-street, the string of the back damper broke, when the latter fell and shut off the draft, thereby causing the flames to emerge from the furnaces and scattered the burning coals on the floor. Some of these coals also fell among a heap of shavings and then set fire to the buildings. The firemen were completely unable to check the progress of the flames, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, and the entire edifice was gutted before the flames were extinguished. The following is a list of the occupants, with their losses and insurances:

A portion of the first floor of the destroyed buildings was occupied by PECK & BRYANT as a looking-glass and picture-frame manufactory, and they sustain a loss of $600, covered by an insurance in the Mutual, of Chicago, and Merchants, of New-Jersey. The remainder of the first floor was occupied by VURN & HOMMELL, manufacturers of wooden mouldings, whose loss by water is estimated at $800; no insurance.

The second floor was occupied in part by CHARLES FARNHAM, wholesale manufacturer of cabinet furniture. Loss, $10,000; insured for $3,700. The remainder of the second floor was occupied as a paper-collar manufactory by ANNSON BROS., who estimated their loss at $20,000, fully insured in City and suburban companies.

The third floor was occupied by WM. H. JORDAN as a carpet-weaving establishment, who sustained a loss of $2,500 on stock and machinery. Fully insured.

The buildings are owned by GULIAN HOOK, who sustains a loss of $6,000 by fire and water. Fully insured.

The flames extended to the lumber-yard of JOACHIM DAVIS, who sustained a loss of $6,000 on his stock of seasoned lumber. Insured for $16,650 in the Merchants', Firemen's, Williamsburg City, Traders', Etna, Mechanics' and North River Companies.

WM. H. CARR's machine shop, No. 450 West-street, was damaged to the extent of $200, upon which there is no insurance.

Base Ball.

HAYMAKERS VS. ATLANTIC.

The match between these Clubs, which took place on the Union grounds yesterday, resulted in the signal success of the Atlantics by a score of 40 to 14, they playing a splendid batting game and showing skill in the field. The Unions did good service both at the bat and in the field, playing better than the day before. RUA did not pitch, DAVIS taking his place. He did not throw the ball as he did in the match with the Mutuals, however. To-day the Haymakers intend to mow down the Stars, on the Capitoline grounds, and a fine contest is looked for. We give the score below:

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	UNION.	O.	R.
Pearce, s. s.	4	3	Craver, s. s.	3	2
Smith, 2d b.	4	3	Ward, 2d b.	3	2
Start, 1st b.	4	4	Davis, p.	6	0
Chapman, l. f.	2	6	McAtee, 1st b.	3	1
Crane, c. f.	3	5	Flynn, r. f.	3	2
Mills, c.	3	5	M. King, c. f.	2	3
Ferguson, 3d b.	2	6	Abrams, 3d b.	1	3
Zettlein, p.	3	4	S. King, l. f.	2	1
McDonald, r. f.	2	4	Bonker, c.	4	0
Totals	27	40	Totals	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	3	7	0	4	8	0	7	5	6	40
Union	1	2	2	0	4	1	0	2	2	14

UMPIRE—Mr. Swandell, of the Mutual Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Delaney and Scofield.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and forty minutes.

EMPIRE VS. EXCELSIOR.

The match between these Clubs named for yesterday did not take place owing to the non-appearance of the Empires. The Excelsiors were at hand, and sides were chosen at 4 P. M. for a game, the Excelsiors playing against a field side on which were NESTLER, of the Empires, and JOHNSON and BROWN, of the Stars, with players of the Peconic and Alpha Clubs. The score stood twenty-six to three at the close of the fifth inning in favor of the Excelsiors.

LA CROSSE.

The gentlemen of the Dominion La Crosse Club of Canada, will play to-day on the Union grounds by invitation of Mr. CAMMEYER. A pretty display is anticipated.

Epidemic Among Railroad Horses in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company has been visited with a somewhat severe affliction in the form of an epidemic among the horses employed to draw the cars. It was first discovered on Sunday night, three of their horses having been attacked by a disease that partially paralyzed them. They did not appear to suffer any acute pain, and on Monday morning they died. Two others, meantime, had caught the infection, and were laboring under its effects. Mr. PILGRIM, the veterinary surgeon, who was called in, after examining the diseased animals, pronounced the malady as affecting the brain and spinal column, caused by a nervous affection which attacked the muscles of the throat, which prevented the horse swallowing anything. Mr. PIERSON, President of the Company, subsequently sent for Dr. LIANTARD, of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons, and when he arrived he made an examination, the result of which was in accordance with the one previously made. He pronounced it an epidemic, which was the result of a sort of malaria, or as it is known in technical phrase "Cerebro spinal mennigetis." Altogether, ten horses had perished from this cause up till noon yeaterday. Dr. LIANTARD intimates that other horses in good health are in no danger of contracting the disease.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

ARCHIBALD H. CAMPBELL, of No. 347 West Thirtieth-street, caused the arrest of JOHN FLANNIGAN, yesterday, because he had noticed that he was driving a horse in a diseased condition, and compelling the animal to draw a loaded coal-cart, when it was wholly unfit for labor.

Mr. CAMPBELL also had PHILIP MEAGHER arrested for cruelty to animals, as the prisoner was driving a team of horses to a truck laden with twenty-four barrels of flour, one of the animals having five running sores under the collar, thereby causing great pain, and rendering him utterly unfit for work.

Officer EDWARD J. LACKEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, arrested JOSEPH LIDA, yesterday, on a similar charge, the accused being found in the act of driving a horse to a peddlar's wagon in a diseased condition, with large sores under the saddle.

All of the prisoners were arraigned before the Magistrate, and committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

MARTIN NORTON, of No. 98 Oliver-street, caused the arrest of JOHN GEARY, on a charge of having bitten a leg off a kitten. The maimed animal was exhibited in Court, with the severed leg on a sheet of paper. The prisoner who was intoxicated, stated that he had been asked to biteoff a piece of the kitten's tail, but he had made a mistake, that was all. The excuse was of course not received, and the prisoner held for trial.

LARCENY OF A DOG.

On the 20th inst. HARRY HOWARD, of No. 94 Elm-street, and formerly Chief Engineer of the old Volunteer Fire Department, lost a valuable dog. He subsequently ascertained that one HENRY WICHMAN, a resident of Brooklyn, had possession of the dog, but refused to give up the animal. In this emergency the Magistrate was applied to on Wednesday, who dispached a Court officer after WICHMAN and had him arraigned. The prisoner admitted that he had the dog, and finally agreed to surrender it to the owner. As he failed to do so the officer again arrested WICHMAN, and yesterday morning arraigned him before the Magistrate, who locked the fellow up on a charge of grand larceny.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

Mention was made in yesterday's TIMES of the arrest of AMOS WILSON and DAVID SWAIN alias Johnson, by the City Hall Police, on a charge of swindling a countryman named SAMUEL SHELP by means of the confidence game. The prisoners were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, when Mr. SHELP made an affidavit detailing the occurrence. It appears that as Mr. SHELP was waiting at the passenger depot of the Erie Railroad, at the foot of Chambers-street, he was accosted by WILSON, who ascertained that the complainant intended leaving by the next train, and volunteered the information that he and his wife were going also. After a brief conversation, WILSON invited SHELP to take a walk, when they were met by SWAIN, who was introduced by WILSON as a merchant. SWAIN presented a bill to WILSON for goods alleged to have been delivered, when WILSON offered to pay the amount in gold coin, but as SWAIN declined to pay the premium required, WILSON appealed to the complainant to loan the amount ($160) until they could return to the depot. This was accordingly done by the unsuspecting victim, who was requested by WILSON to return to the depot and see if his wife had her baggage checked properly, which SHELP proceeded to do, only to discover that he had been swindled. Through the prompt action of the Police the two scamps were speedily arrested. They were held for examination.

LARCENY OF PERCUSSION CAPS.

Officer HAMBLIN, of the Fourth Ward, arrested MARTIN REEVES, a sailor, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $75 worth of percussion caps from the warehouse of CHARLES FOLSOM, at No. 33 Maiden-lane. As the property was found in the possession of the prisoner, he was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT.

MARTIN WINSCHEL, 37 years of age, a German by birth, and residing at No. 93 Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn, was arraigned upon a complaint for embezzlement, preferred by B. T. BABBITT, No. 70 Washington-street. WINSCHELL was employed as foreman of the saleratus department of Mr. BABBITT's factory, and in that capacity, it was alleged, obtained from the cashier the sum of $466 57, by falsely pretending that it was to be used to pay certain men employed under him. The money was obtained in different sums each week from the 4th day of June to the 23d day of July, and the men to whom it was to be paid were given in as F. MILLER, C. LANTENBACH, L. NEURIN, J. MORKILL, J. BERNHARDT, C. REGENBERGER, B. SAILOR and J. PENSCHOT. Numerous affidavits were presented to prove that most of these were entirely fictitious names, and in the other cases that the persons named were not in Mr. BABBITT's employment during the time for which the money was drawn. In answering the charge, the prisoner answered that he was not guilty, but he was committed, in default of $5,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

BAILED.

The Court having obtained a certificate from the House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital that CHARLES WILSON, the negro shot by HIGGINS in Broome-street, as reported yesterday, was out of danger.

the prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance at the General Sessions.

CRUELTY.

ANDREW GILLICK was arrested by Officer ALLEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while driving a lame horse attached to a loaded coal cart in Twenty-ninth-street. He was held in $300 bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

EAST-SIDE AMUSEMENT.

Officer HOAGE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, states that on Wednesday evening, on the corner of Chrystie and Stanton streets, he found CHARLES E. FRANK "urging and assisting a large bull dog in worrying and killing a cat," and that thereupon he took him in custody for cruelty to animals. The Court coincided with the officer's views, and the prisoner was held for trial at the Special Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A VALUABLE MOTIVE POWER.—There is now on exhibition at No. 94 Bowery a combined gig and circular saw machine, the patent of its inventor, Mr. H. HASSENPFHUG. The machine is simple, small and compact, and can be run either by treadle or lever power, or by both, and each saw can be used alone or both saws at once. The lever power is an entirely new method of applying hand power to a machine, and resembles somewhat the walking beam of a steamer in its action. The saws can be run with ease at a very high rate of speed, and that they are run very powerfully is proved by their cutting easily through and through four-inch planks of dry white oak, white ash or rosewood, the gig saw even cutting a plank of that thickness into various shapes when run by treadle power alone. The machine is also useful and rapid in cutting cord wood, will saw two-inch plank as rapidly as if propelled by steam. The machine can be used wherever power is wanted, thus dispensing with the agency of steam. It is portable and cheap, the price being $165 for the combined saws, and $140 for the circular saw alone. It is covered by three patents, the last patent having been obtained about a year ago.

THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT.—The new pavement has been laid as far as Reade-street. From Reade-street to Canal, as the contractors allege, the foundation of the roadway is not such as they agreed to lay the new pavement upon, and consequently they decline to proceed unless they are paid an extra price for the work. Above Canal-street they have accumulated a large quantity of paving material, and from this point they will proceed with the work at once. They promise to have the pavement finished as far as Fourth-street before Winter sets in.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Baron Lederer, the Austrian Minister, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Judge Y. S. Patten, of Atlanta, Ga., Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, and Hon. J. L. Thomas, of Augusta, Ga., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton, Hon. Hamilton Mead, of Belmont, N. Y., and J. Duff, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. O'Donnell, of the U. S. A., and Hon. Lee Howard, of Charleston, are at the New-York Hotel, Gen. B. Laflin, of Raleigh, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

PERSONAL.—Mr. JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr., of Bethel, Conn., for many years manager of Barnum's Museum, whose lectures on "Palestine" have been attracting great attention, has met with an accident of so serious a character as to necessitate the amputation of his right hand, and even jeopardize his life.

BRIEF ITEMS.—JAMES CROWDER, aged 31, attempted suicide on Wednesday night, at No. 47 First-street, by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. He was saved by antidotes. The motive for the act did not transpire....A slight fire occurred in the bakery of JACOB SHIRKS, No. 77 Division-street, yesterday, and was extinguished by Engine Company No. 9....A furious bulldog, owned by ALONZO GALLERS N, of No. 141 Elm-street, attacked LIZZIE MARSHALL, aged 9 years, and her leg terribly lacerated. The brute was immediately killed by a pistol-shot.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CAMP-MEETING OF ZION AFRICAN METHODISTS AT FLUSHING.—The "Zion Union Camp-Meeting" is to be held, "by Divine permission," in Mr. BLOODGOOD H. CUTTER's Grove, 1¾ miles from Flushing Village, beginning Sept. 4. It will hold over two Sundays, and the proceeds will be devoted to the building of the African M. E. Zion Church, of which Rev. MOSES MANNING is pastor. The Police will be on the ground to preserve order, and no liquor stands will be allowed within one mile of the ground. One liberal and very accommodating feature of this camp-meeting will be that divine services will be suspended on Friday evening, the 9th inst., to enable those who desire it to go the Flushing Town Hall and hear the celebrated Black Swan. Doubtless there will be an immense gathering of the faithful colored Methodists of New-York, Brooklyn and other places at the Flushing camp-meeting.

AWARD OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB PRIZES.—The prizes won at the annual Union Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, on the 25th of June last, were awarded at the Club-rooms in Court-street, on Wednesday evening, as follows: To the sloop *Apollo*, Dr. FRY, was awarded a silver tray; to the *Miskodeed*, Mr. FURMAN, an oil painting and a gold medal; to the *Mattie*, J. ELLSWORTH, Bayonne Yacht Club, a gold medal; to the *Agnes*, EDWARD HARVEY, a gold medal; to the *Alice*, a binnacle compass and a very fine oil painting. The prizes were all very choice and of elegant design. The medals, which are rich and chaste, bear on the obverse an appropriate inscription, and on the reverse an exact drawing of the winning vessel, to whose owner it is presented.

NEW-JERSEY.

PICKPOCKETING.—Mrs. ROSA LYNN, of No. 60 Canal-street, Newark, was arrested, on Wednesday night, for having picked the pocket of WM. WHELAN, No. 17 River-street. WILLIAM was about passing her residence when she asked him would he stand a "treat," at the same time putting her arms round his waist, and leading him in the direction of a lager-beer saloon. He consented, but when he had arrived at the saloon, found a $10 bill missing from the pocket over which Mrs. LYNN's hand had been pressed. She was committed for trial. She was once before arrested on a similar charge.

JERSEY SCHUETZENCORPS.—About 200 members of the Jersey Schuetzencorps assembled yesterday at Mount Pleasant Park, Jersey City. They were accompanied by an excellent brass band, which played several national and German airs at certain periods of the day. The members were chiefly engaged contesting for various prizes, and acquitted themselves very creditably. In the evening they had a ball, and to-day the contest for prizes by the sharpshooters will be continued. This evening a ball will be held, which is to conclude the festivities.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—Wednesday morning last, a man named TURNER was killed at East Newark, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, by the Easton Express train; but subsequent revelations would leave one to suppose that he had committed suicide. Only within the past few weeks he lost his wife and child; he was out of work and in indigent circumstances, and he continued to walk on the track, notwithstanding the repeated sounding of the alarm by the engineer. He died in ten minutes after being struck.

SEDUCTION.—Judge WHITE, of Hoboken, issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of a man named JOSEPH DERCKER, who, under a promise of marriage, seduced a Miss AMELIA MAER, took from her all her money, and left her penniless. He subsequently refused to marry her, for he had a wife already living.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An ex-policeman named JAMES BIDDULPH was discovered last evening hanging in the upper part of his house, No. 125 Academy-street, Newark. He was cut down alive, and is now doing well. Temporary mental derangement is supposed to have been the cause of the rash act.

RUNAWAY HORSE.—A runaway horse, wagon attached, ran off yesterday, near the Market-street depot, Newark, and knocked down the flagman at the crossing. The animal was finally caught by a daring young man. The flagman was slightly injured.

PEDDLING WITHOUT LICENCE.—Two aged Israelites were arrested in Newark yesterday for peddling without licence. With them they had an old horse scarcely able to walk, for which they had paid $6. They were committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
65—Evans vs. Easton.	157—McHenry vs. Reade.
112—Waters vs. Tranor.	165—In re Ingham vs. Knowlton.
156—Burgess, Jr. vs. Nash.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Robertson, C. J.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daly, F. J.

No Court will be held on Saturday. Motions noticed for that day will be heard on Monday.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M.

Non-Jury Causes.

Kerr vs. Ramous.	Waller vs. Trowbridge.
McCullum vs. Fine & Obittenden.	Gerhardt vs. McGrath.
Caan vs. Griffin.	Mulligan vs. Smith.
Gessrel vs. Oatman.	Phair vs. Stroebel.
Ahrens vs. Whittaker.	Brown vs. Plaarget.
	Lilienthal vs. Haley.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONVERSION—SUBSEQUENT CONVEYANCE OF TITLE BY OWNER—CHARACTER OF THE SALE—DELIVERY NOT ESSENTIAL.

Jacob Lowe et al. vs. *John Dubois et al.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD, after making the following statement of facts, delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment below: As Dubois and Lowe were the plaintiffs in the Court below, in an action of trover, instituted by them against the present plaintiffs to recover damages for the conversion by them of certain pine saw-logs and certain planks, which the original plaintiffs allege to be their property. At the trial of the cause, evidence was offered on the part of the plaintiffs that on Sept. 30, 1861, several booms on the Susquehanna River were carried away by a freshet, and that a large quantity of logs for lumber were swept down the river; that telegrams were at once sent to various places, and among others to the Postmasters at Port Deposit and Havre de Grace, requesting them to have the logs caught and saved for the owners, and that under such notices, the defendants caught and saved a quantity of the logs, and at once commenced to saw and convert them into lumber. Evidence was also offered, that a few days after the freshet, the owners of the logs appointed a committee of three persons to go down the river and settle with the persons who had saved any portion of the logs, and with full authority to sell the same; that on the 7th or 8th of October, 1861, the Committee went to the saw-mill of the defendants, about seven miles from Havre de Grace, and saw some of the logs there; that the Committee offered to sell to the defendants all the logs between Safe Harbor Dam and Havre de Grace, which included the logs then in the possession of defendants, but the parties could not agree as to the terms of sale; that the defendants were then engaged in sawing the logs, and had prior to that time sawed some of them, and that the Committee prohibited all further sawing thereof; that they estimated the lumber which had been sawed at from 40,000 to 200,000 feet; that they made several visits to the mill of the defendants, and on their last visit, which was in December, 1861, and was for the purpose of ascertaining and measuring the whole amount, there were, in their judgment and by their measurement, 400,000 feet of sawed lumber and 100,000 feet in logs. Evidence was also offered that on Oct. 26, 1861, the plaintiffs bought all of the logs from Safe Harbor to Havre de Grace from the Committee, and settled with them therefor; that on the next day the plaintiffs notified one of the defendants of the purchase, and he having refused to pay them for the logs which had been sawed, they demanded possession of all the lumber sawed and unsawed in the defendant's possession, and prohibited the sawing of any more, but he denied their ownership, alleging that the logs and lumber had not been sealed and delivered to them; and that after the logs had been sealed and the quantity of lumber estimated by the Committee without success, he referring them to a co-defendant, of whom they had made repeated demands, and received repeated refusals. The plaintiffs also gave evidence that the logs, when sawed, were worth from $13 to $16 per thousand feet. Evidence was also offered on the part of the defendants that after the receipt of the notice by telegraph they commenced to save the logs as they were brought down by the freshet, and that with the expectation of becoming the purchasers of the logs they sawed and converted the same into lumber as fast as they were saved, and directed the foreman at their saw mill to keep an account of the same; that they had converted about twenty-two logs into lumber when the Committee came to the mill and objected to the manner of keeping the account, and gave directions as to the keeping of the same in a different manner; that of the logs when so sawed into lumber they had sold three canal-boat loads on the 18th and 25th of October, 1861, and received the money therefor at the value of $11 per 1,000 feet; that about 780 logs were the whole amount so recovered and sawed by them, and that from the moment they heard of the sale of the logs by the Committee to the plaintiffs they ceased either to catch or saw the logs; that five of the logs sawed would make 1,000 feet of lumber, and that it was worth $3 per 1,000 to saw it, and $5 per thousand to save the logs. The defendants also proved that when called on by the Committee, after they had made their final estimate and measurement of the lumber, for an account of the logs so caught and manufactured into lumber, they expressed a willingness to furnish such account, and to pay therefor to the Committee, for themselves or for the owners, but would not furnish an account for or settle with the plaintiffs, whom they refused to know in the matter.

The defendants requested the Court to instruct the jury as follows:

1. If the jury shall find that the logs in question were the property of the several parties shown by the evidence to have constituted the Committee to dispose of the same, and that the defendants took the logs into their possession and sawed the same into boards, without the consent of the owners, then the taking and sawing were a tortious conversion of the logs, for which the defendants became responsible to the original owners in trover, and the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover in this action, notwithstanding the jury shall also find that after the conversion the plaintiffs purchased all the former owners' interest in the logs.

2. That if the jury shall find for the plaintiffs, the measure of damages is the value of the logs at the time and place of the conversion.

3. If the jury shall find that the logs in question were sawed by the defendants from the freshet for the benefit of the owners when they should appear, and then shall further find that being perishable they were sawed by the defendants also for the benefit of whom it might concern, then the measure of damages will be the value of the logs at the time and place they were so sawed, or the value of the lumber, deducting therefrom the cost of sawing and sawing.

4. If the jury find from the evidence that the logs were sawed in conformity with the instructions of those who were the owners thereof at the time of the freshet, and that they or so many thereof as were saved were thereafter sawed into plank, with the sanction of the Committee representing the owners, then the jury, in estimating the value of the logs and lumber at the time of the demand and refusal, are to allow a reasonable sum as compensation for saving such logs and sawing the same into plank.

But the Court rejected the prayers presented by the defendants and instructed the jury: If the jury find from the evidence in this case that the saw-logs and planks found by the witnesses at defendant's mill were saw-logs that had come down the river during the freshet, belonging to the owners represented by the Committee, or plank sawed from the logs, and that the logs and plank were sold by the Committee to the plaintiffs in this case, and that subsequently to the purchase the plaintiffs demanded the same from the defendants, and that the defendants refused to give up the same to the plaintiffs, then the plaintiffs are entitled to a verdict for such sum as the jury may find the logs and plank to have been worth at the time of such demand and refusal at the mill of the defendants, with interest from the time of such demand, after deducting whatever cost the jury may find the defendants incurred for the saving of the logs and also the cost of sawing, if the jury shall further find that the saving and sawing were done at the request or by the sanction of the owners or the Committee. Exceptions were duly taken by the defendants to the refusal of the Court to instruct the jury as requested, and also to the instructions given by the Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 27.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE BROADWAY THEATRE ROW—MOTION TO DISCHARGE THE DEPUTY SHERIFFS DENIED.

The writ of *certiorari* granted by Judge BARNARD yesterday to review the proceedings before Justice Shandley, in the matter of the Deputy Sheriffs imprisoned for riotous conduct and possible murder at the Broadway Theatre on Monday evening, was returned before the Court this morning. W. F. Howe appeared in behalf of the prisoners, Mr. Blunt, of the District-Attorney's office, in behalf of Judge Shandley, and Mr. Traphagen for the proprietors of the theatre.

Mr. Blunt informed the Court that a return had been made to the *certiorari*, and he asked that the writ be dismissed or the case be postponed, as the examination before the Justice was not yet concluded.

Mr. Howe said that the case of these prisoners was not to be put alongside that of ordinary pickpockets; they were officers of the law, who went to the theatre to execute a process of this Court; they were obstructed in the performance of their duty, guns were pointed at them, and their lives were put in jeopardy. In attempting to obey the process of the Court, the boy Chamberlain and the man Wilson received pistol shots. With regard to the boy, there could have been no animus against him, as he was behind the scenes and was accidentally hit. He asked that Hickey, who was charged with the shooting, be admitted to bail, and that Leary, Ward and Quinn, against whom there was not a particle of evidence, be discharged—the first from prison and the last two from bail.

Judge BARNARD replied that if there was any objection from the other side it would be impossible for him to grant the request. According to his construction of the law he had no right to interfere with the proceedings before the Magistrate until the examination was concluded, unless a want of jurisdiction was shown; nor could he admit a prisoner to bail before the committing Magistrate had passed judgment in the case. If the Magistrate refused to go on with the examination he could issue an order directing him to proceed with it in a reasonable time; but then it might be that the case on behalf of the people would require a delay until the wounded persons were able to give their testimony, and if either of them should die it might then become a case of murder or manslaughter. He thought counsel had better wait until the attending physician decided whether they were likely to recover, and if they were he would then be entitled to bail in some amount at least.

Mr. Traphagen said that the Magistrate had already discharged Ward and Quinn on bail, and as to the others, the examination was not yet concluded.

After some further parley, Judge BARNARD said he would discharge the writ of *certiorari*, and also the writ of *habeas corpus*, by which the prisoners had been brought into Court, and would remand them back to prison, with liberty to prisoner's counsel to renew the writ in future in case anything should occur making it proper to do so. The writs were thereupon discharged, and the prisoners remanded.

THE COUNCILMANIC CONTEMPT CASE—STILL ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The hearing of the case of the People *vs.* the Board of Councilmen, for contempt of Court, was again postponed at the request of Mr. Dean, of the Corporation Counsel's office, who gave as a reason for his request the absence of Mr. O'Gorman from town. Mr. Shafer, for the opposition, was present, prepared to go on with the case, but owing to Mr. O'Gorman's absence, the hearing was postponed till to-morrow at 11 A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 27, 1868.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅝	200	Penn. Coal Co.	200
50,000	do.....b3	113⅝	100	Quicksilver	20
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	109⅞	100	Pacific Mail	103¼
10,000	do	109⅞	100	do.....b30	103
2,000	5-20s, C. '62	113⅝	20	do	102⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s, C. '65	110⅞	500	do	103
125,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	108⅝	100	do.....b30	103¼
575,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	108⅝	100	Adams Ex. Co.	47⅝
38,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '68	108¼	20	Amer. Ex.	41¼
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅛	200	Erie R.....b30	48⅞
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c	64	700	do	48⅞
4,000	Tenn. 6s, new 2d call	63	90	do	49
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	96	20	do	50
10,000	N. C. 6s, x-c	71¾	100	Erie R. Pf.	70⅛
10,000	do	72	600	Hud. River R.	136
10,000	do.....bet. call	72¼	50	N. Y. & N. H. R.	143
8,000	N. Car. 6s. new.	71¾	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83¾
1,000	do	71¾	200	Cl. & Tol.....2d call	101
5,000	do	71¾	1400	Reading R.	92
1,000	Missouri St. 6s. H. & St. Jos. Is.	92¼	200	do.....b60	92¼
4,000	Ohio 6s, '75	101	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	85¾
7,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76.	107	100	do.....2d call	84
3,000	Erie 3d M.	98⅝	300	Mich. Cen. R.	118½
1,000	Chic. & N. W. S. F. Bds.	97	100	Cleve. & Pitts	86½
500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	84	200	do	86⅝
3,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	76¾	60	Panama R. bet. call	360
2,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	112	100	Chi. & R. I.	99⅝
14,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	95	100	do	99¾
11,000	do.....bet. call	94¼	100	do	99⅞
1,000	O. & M. 1st M.	95⅝	200	do	100
1,000	do	96	100	do.....2d call	100¾
9,000	C. & G. E 1st	78¾	60	Chic. B. & Q. R.	173
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	102	200	Mil. & St. P.	76⅛
22	N. Y. Cen.	126	500	do	76½
100	do.....2d call	125⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83½
20	Bank of Commerce	122	500	do	83¾
5	Fourth N. Bk.	104⅜	100	do.s30 bet. call	82¾
40	Continental Bank.	102	100	do.....2d call	83⅝
200	Canton Co.	45½	100	do.....s30	83
200	West. U. Tel.	34⅝	100	Tol., W. & W. bet. call	53¼
			200	do.....2d call	53½
			100	P., F. W. & C.....s30	107¾
			500	do	108
			400	Ohio & M. R.	28¾
			500	do.....b60	28½
			10	O. & Miss. R. Pf.	78

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 81 R.	113⅝	2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	100⅛
10,000	U.S.6s, '81, C.	114⅛	20	Fourth Nat. B.	104⅜
51,000	do	114	50	W. U. Tel.	34½
3,000	U.S.6s.5-20s, C., '62	113⅛	50	Pacific M.	102⅝
13,000	do	113⅝	200	do	102¼
162,000	5-20s C, '65 new	108⅞	100	do	102
310,000	5-20s, C., '64	110	9	Del. & H. C.	125
100,000	do.....xb3	110	10	do	125⅛
100,000	do	109⅞	100	Adams Ex.	48
60,000	5-20s C, '65.	111¼	100	U. S. Ex.	42½
10,000	do.....b3	111⅜	20	Mer. U. Ex.	21¼
100,000	do	111½	600	N. Y. Cen	125½
70,000	do	111⅝	1500	Erie R.	49⅞
5,000	5-20s, C,'67	108⅝	20	do	50
60,000	do	108⅝	40	Reading R.	92
285,000	do	108⅜	200	do	91¾
150,000	do	108	40	Clev. & Pitts	86½
10,000	do	107⅞	100	Chi. & N.W	82½
20,000	5-20s, C, '68	108⅜	100	C. B. & Q. R	171
75,000	do	108	100	Morris & Es.....b. c	64
1,000	Vir. St. 6s, x-c.	53¾	200	Chi. & N.W.Pf.	82½
2,000	Tenn. S. 6s, x-c.	64	100	do	82⅝
10,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c.	72¾	100	Mil. & St. P.	75⅝
40,000	do	73	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83
60,000	do.....bet. call	73	100	do	83¼
10,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s. '76.	107	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	108¼
			100	O. & M. R.	28⅝
			100	Tol., W. & W	53

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Mer. U. Ex.	21¾	400	P., F. W. & C.	107⅞
200	Pacific Mail	103⅜	200	do	107⅝
200	do	103⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅝
200	do	103⅜	200	do	83¾
100	Canton Co	45	100	do	83⅝
100	West. U. Tel	34¼	500	do	83⅝
800	N.Y. Cen.	125⅜	200	do	83⅞
400	do	125	100	do.....s3	83⅝
400	Reading R.	91⅞	100	do.....c	83⅝
200	do	91⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts	86⅜
200	do	91⅝	200	do.....s10	86⅝
1100	do	91⅝	100	M. So. & N. I.....c	83⅞
200	do.....s15	91⅝	400	Clev. & Tol.	101
400	do	92	100	do	100⅞
200	do.....b10	91⅞	800	Chic., R. I. & P.	99⅝
400	Erie R.	48⅞	100	do	99⅞
200	do	48⅝	200	do.....b10	99⅞
300	Tol., W. & W	53	200	Chi. & N.W. R.	83⅜
100	do.....b30	53⅛	100	do	83¼
1500	Ohio & Miss	28⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	83⅞
			500	do	83⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex	47⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅞
100	do	47⅝	100	do.....c	83⅝
100	Pacific Mail	103⅜	600	Cleve. & Pitts	86⅜
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	125⅝	600	Clev. & Tol.	100⅞
400	Erie R.	49	100	do.....s30	100⅞
600	do	49⅛	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	100
200	Reading R.	91⅞	100	do	100⅛
500	Tol., W. & W.	53⅝	200	Chi. & N. W	82⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83¾	200	do	82⅝
100	do	83⅝	200	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	64
200	Ohio & M.	28⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	82⅜
100	do.....b10	28⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Pacific Mail	103⅛	400	M. S. & N. I.	83⅞
400	do	102	400	do	83⅝
200	do	101⅞	600	do	84
100	do.....b30	102	800	Clev. & Tol.	100⅞
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	125⅝	100	do	100⅞
600	Erie R.	49⅝	500	Chi., R. I. & P.	100⅛
100	T., W. & W	52⅞	500	do	100⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83	100	do.....b3	100⅛
100	P., F. W. & C.	118	100	Chi. & N. W.	82⅞
100	Ohio & M. R.....b10	28⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82⅞
100	do	28⅝	200	do	83⅝

THURSDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

The speculative operations in Gold were fairly active to-day, on a somewhat firmer basis as to price, the opening figures having been 144½, and the closing quotation in the Room 145. The slight modification in the London rate for United States 5-20s, as reported during the day, afforded a little aid to the *bull* interest. The export demand for specie was of a trivial character. The Bremen steamer took out $57,000. A small shipment was likewise made by the Havana steamer. Government disbursed $27,000 of coin interest, through the local office. The Customs revenue was up to $536,000, making the aggregate for the past four days $2,482,000, or equal to a daily average of $620,500. The Gold Exchange Bank Clearances amounted to $63,688,000, and the resulting balances to $1,809,454 in coin, and $2,637,416 in currency. The latest Street rate for Gold was 145¼. In foreign exchange, a very limited business was reported at drooping figures. Best sixty-day sterling bills were quoted at $109¼@$109½, sight drafts at $109¾@$109⅞. Overland mail advices from California to Aug. 13, report the exports of Gold from San Francisco, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 13, at $25,762,879 against $26,458,350 same time last year; and the Customs revenue, at that port, $5,173,736, against $4,612,598 the corresponding period of 1867.

The Public Funds were again quite freely dealt in to-day. The forenoon transactions were at firmer and rising prices. During the afternoon a vigorous effort was made on speculative account to depress values. A rather extensive offering of the coin-bearing bonds, particularly of the newer Five-twenties, was reported. The market however, proved equal to the absorption of even more than the available supply at the ruling figures, which varied very slightly from the opening quotations. Outside of the Government Board a few whitewashing operations were spoken of, little to the advantage and less to the credit of the interested parties, who were represented as being inconveniently *short* of bonds at prices below even the current comparatively depressed quotations. Some difficulty was experienced in making deliveries, and an increase of the borrowing demand was noted for the more active of the funded obligations, indicating that the floating supply was not an incumbrance to the market. A large proportion of the bonds which changed hands during the day passed into the control of leading bankers and dealers. Subsequent to the last call at the Board, the purchasing inquiry became quite brisk in the Street, and the market closed strong and buoyant. Five-twenties of 1862, which had been sold largely short during the past day or two, were suddenly run up to 115, under the influence of some Board purchases on account of one or two parties, who were in arrears in their deliveries. The closing Street figures for this issue were 113⅞@113⅞.

A moderate speculative movement has been noted in Railway and Miscellaneous Share property at generally well supported prices. The Western Roads attracted most attention at buoyant rates. The New-York Roads were quoted stronger on a restricted business. The dealings in Pacific Mail have been fairly active, opening at advancing figures, but closing lower than yesterday, under a pressure to realize. The Express Stocks were quiet. In the line of State Bonds the main feature was the increased activity in North Carolina Sixes, both new and old, at improved figures. Tennessee Sixes were also firmer, though not as brisk. The general market closed tamely. The latest quotations compare as follows with the closing prices of yesterday:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¼	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108¼	108½
American Gold Coin	144¾	145¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	63	63½
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	92¾	92⅞
North Carolina Bonds, old	72	73
New-York Central	125	125½
Erie Railway	48⅞	48⅞
Reading Railway	90⅞	91⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	99⅞	100⅛
Northwest Common	83	82⅝
Northwest Preferred	83	82⅞
Michigan Southern	83⅞	84
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	107⅞	108
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86½	86⅜
Pacific Mail Company	103⅛	101⅞
St. Paul Preferred	83⅛	83
St. Paul Common	75½	75

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	113¾	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅝
6 ⅌ ct.c., 500 & 1000, '81	113⅞	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅝	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	119
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅝	10-40 reg	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	108⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	108⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Kentucky 6s	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	64
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅜	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	62⅝
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	Virginia 6s. ex c	53
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99⅜	Virginia 6s. n. b	53¾
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99⅜	Georgia 6s	80⅜
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	95¾	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	90
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	99⅜	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	71¾
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	101	N. C. 6s. new bonds	71⅜
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99⅜	Missouri 6s	92⅝
Illinois war loan	99½	California 7s	133
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	95	California 7s. large bds.	133
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	95	Connecticut 6s	100
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1883	95	Rhode Island 6s	99

The following bonds were stolen to-day, and the public are cautioned against negotiating them: $15,000 State of Tennessee 6 ⅌ cent. *new* bonds, numbered 1,078, 1,757, 2,271, 2,268, 2,269, 6,699, 8,288, 6,283, 7,840, 1,077, 3,690, 3,691, 5,093, 6,894, 6,423, of $1,000 each.

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Nassau	107
Mechanics'	129	Corn Exchange	128
Union	121	Continental	101
North River	108	Marine	150
Fulton	160	Park	150
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Manuf's & Merch'ts	102½
State of New-York	116	Central National	107½
Commerce	122	First National	210
Irving	113	Fourth National	104
Metropolitan	13	Tenth National	100
Grocers'	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	107	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76¾
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	75
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	95½	Chi & R. I. 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70.	100	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94⅞
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85.	105	Morris & Essex 1st M	100½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100	Morris & Essex 2d M	88
Harlem 1st M	102⅞	Clev. & Tol. S F	101
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	116	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	116	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	120	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M	101
Alton & T. H. 1st M	92	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	95⅝
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Peninsula R. R. bonds	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	101¾
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10.	85
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	90⅜	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	91
Del. L. & W. 1st M	100	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	88
Tol. & W. 1st M	91	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	91½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	91	Ohio. & Mil. 1st M	89⅝
Tol. & W. 2d Mort	83¾	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	102
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72½	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	78
Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	104		

The outflow of currency to the interior having practically ceased for the present, the offerings of capital to the leading street houses have been on a very liberal scale, generally at 3c.@4c. ⅌ cent. on call. The demand for accommodation, however, has been quite moderate; and some considerable private balances were being invested in the public funds, in the absence of any other controllable and equally lucrative form of employment. The discount market was steady, on a moderate business, the ruling rates on prime mercantile paper having been 6@7 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. The City bank exchanges to-day were $78,914,853, and the resulting balances, $3,214,641. The Government office closed the day with a cash reserve of $91,714,792, on receipts of $2,318,775 against disbursements of $1,797,561.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Press* recently wrote to Mr. ALEXANDER DELMAR, of the Government Bureau of Statistics, making certain inquiries relative to our foreign trade, and the amount of American Securities held in Europe. Mr. DELMAR responds as follows:

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your note of yesterday is received. You ask whether the domestic exports of the United States are valued in currency. I reply that all the merchandise exports, except that which is shipped from California and Oregon, are returned in currency, the law requiring that the purchaser shall swear to the "market value" at the place of exportation, and there being no market value for domestic merchandise in the Atlantic and Gulf ports except in currency. The exports of specie and of all merchandise shipped from the Pacific ports are returned at gold values.

You ask if the importations are valued in gold. I would reply that no table which correctly shows the imports into the United States has been published since the year 1846. The table commonly known as the import table shows the amount of goods landed at the ports of the United States, and subject to entry under the laws and regulations. A portion of these entries comprise goods of American production, as for example, lumber from the northeastern part of the State of Maine, guano from the islands covered by our flag, and all the products of the fisheries. These import entries are valued in gold. For a more detailed explanation of these matters, I respectfully refer you to the prefatory portion of my annual report on Commerce and Navigation for the year 1867. I would add that I have just succeeded in compiling the first report of the actual imports into the United States since the year 1846. An announcement of this work, with an explanation of its contents, will be found in the preface to the report for 1867, above mentioned.

You further ask: "If our exports nearly paid for our imports, what did we receive for the seven hundred millions of bonds now held in Europe?" This is a leading question. How is it known that we have seven hundred millions of bonds in Europe, or receiving a *quid pro quo* for them, dollar for dollar? The Commerce and Navigation accounts up to and including 1866, are wholly unreliable as a guide. To quote from my report:

"To those who would deduce from these accounts a favorable or an unfavorable balance of trade, and to whom it may prove an easy refuge from the discordant results shown to have flowed from the errors in which they have hitherto been involved to conclude that one thing with another these errors will about 'balance' each other, and that the totals as they stand sufficiently approximate correctness to answer all practical purposes; and likewise to those who, knowing the value these accounts possess, if correct, to mark the fluctuations of various industries, or the good or bad effects of legislation, or to estimate the productiveness of imposts or excises, may, even after this exposition, conclude that the errors in the account of an article in one year will likely enough show the same proportionate distortion as those in the account of the same article in another year, and that the relative annual movement will, therefore, be exhibited with tolerable truthfulness—it can only be repeated that the accounts as they stand for years prior to July 1, 1866, are entirely unreliable, while those for the year begun July 1, 1866, and ended June 30, 1867, though compiled with much more care and completeness, are nevertheless vitiated perhaps to a considerable extent by the erroneous practices alluded to, and which only commenced to be investigated, understood and stopped when the compilation of the accounts of 1867 had been completed."

In regard to the amount of United States bonds held in Europe I would respectfully submit the following facts:

In the year 1854 American securities were held abroad to the nominal amount of $222,225,315, of which United States stocks amounted to $27,000,000, the balance being stocks and bonds of States, cities, and railroad and other private companies. The real amount which these securities cost to foreigners is estimated at $200,000,000 gold. Before the war broke out it is considered probable that this amount of American securities held by foreigners had fully doubled, for, with the exception of the temporary check of 1857, this was an era of almost continued prosperity, during which the opportunity for the favorable investment of foreign capital in the United States were very great and much sought after. Be this as it may, we have no precise data on the point until the year 1866, when, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ascertained from direct inquiries on the point, that there were held by foreigners American securities to the nominal value of $606,000,000, as follows:

United States stocks, approximate	$350,000,000
State, municipal and other stocks, approximate	150,000,000
Railroad Companies, stocks	48,801,550
Railroad Companies, bonds	50,667,000
Total	$599,468,550

The real amount which these securities cost is estimated as follows:

United States stocks	$175,000,000
All the rest	173,627,985
Total, in gold	$348,627,985

It would thus appear that American securities which cost $200,000,000 in gold were held by foreigners in 1854. It is believed that this amount was subsequently increased to $400,000,000 before the breaking out of the war in 1861. During the following years nearly all of the State and corporation securities were remitted to this country in exchange for United States stocks, which were thrown upon the market during the war at prices varying from thirty-eight to sixty cents in specie per nominal dollar. Assuming that little or no change has occurred since 1867—an assumption that is tolerably safe—the value of American securities held by foreigners is therefore but one hundred and forty-eight millions of dollars greater than it was fourteen years ago, and no greater, but rather less, than it was immediately before the breaking out of the war, the only noticeable thing connected with the whole subject being the fact that the securities of the several States and corporations, costing nearly par in 1854, have been exchanged for the securities of the Federal Government, which cost during the war, on the average, not over half par. This is due to the fact that the former, with but rare exceptions, paid their interest in paper, while the latter paid in gold. There are but few American, State or corporation stocks now held in Europe besides a small amount of Massachusetts 5s, a still smaller amount of Virginia 5s stock, and a few Erie and Atlantic and Great Western shares.

And in reference to this whole subject, it is well to contrast the unreasonableness of a theory which contends that our credit with Europe attained to a greater amount during a period of war and insecurity than it had previously during one of peace, prosperity, and undoubted credit.

These facts and views are submitted with very great deference; pressure of business not enabling me to treat it with the care its importance deserves. The facts quoted are, however, quite reliable. I am, Sir, yours, very respectfully,

ALEX. DELMAR, Director.

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	For the week ending Aug. 22, 1868.	For the Season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company	50,625	917,934
Union Company	......	......
Pennsylvania Coal Company	1,070	17,363
Total tons	51,695	935,297

For the same period last year:

	For the Week.	For the Season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company	34,348	796,846
Union Coal Company	......	......
Pennsylvania Coal Company	714	12,987
Total tons	35,062	809,833

The following shows the coal transported by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the week ending Aug. 22, 1868, and season, compared with same time last year:

	1868. Tons.	1867. Tons.
By railroad for week	28,961 19	7,661 02
Previously	477,748 05	321,721 00
Total to date	506,710 04	329,382 02
Increase in 1868	177,328 02	....
By canal for week	33,877 01	24,794 00
Previously	444,000 00	511,340 00
Total to date	477,877 01	536,134 00
Decrease in 1868	58,256 19	....

The following have been the shipments of Pittston coal by the Pennsylvania Coal Company for the week ending Aug. 22, 1868:

	Tons.
By railway	20,528
By canal	1,070
Previously, 1868	566,841
Total	588,439
To same date, 1867	526,655
Increase	61,874

The footings of the Boston Banks compare as follows with those of the two previous statements:

	Aug. 24.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 10.
Capital	$42,300,000	$42,300,000	$42,300,000
Loans	103,624,691	103,956,603	103,862,686
Specie	779,192	664,696	664,963
Legal tenders	16,310,323	15,654,580	15,753,958
Due from banks	13,458,337	15,112,188	16,334,451
Due to banks	15,060,162	14,973,626	15,403,156
Deposits	42,361,049	43,702,501	44,962,263
Circulat'n(Nat'l.)	25,214,556	25,182,658	25,197,164

The earnings of the Rock Island Railway Company for the third week in August were $125,900 against $125,226, being an increase of $674. Those of the Chicago and Northwestern road for the same week were $299,788 79 against $226,275 08 for the corresponding week last year, showing an increase of $73,513 71. Those of the Michigan Southern for the third week in August were $101,341 against $97,720 for the same week last year, being an increase of $3,612.

The Chicago *Evening Journal*, for Monday, says:

"We saw to-day a bank draft for the largest amount ever drawn in the West. It was drawn by the Union National Bank of Chicago on the Metropolitan National Bank of New-York for the sum of *fourteen hundred thousand* dollars. The draft was payable to order of W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, who sends it to New-York to meet checks for dividends on Rock Island stock, payable in New-York, Sept. 1. The stock, $14,000,000, is owned by 563 different parties, some of whom reside in almost every quarter of the globe. For instance, we find among the list of stockholders the University College of London, England, BROWN BROTHERS, also of London, Miss KITTY ROBINSON, the millionaire old maid of New-England and other persons noted for making investments in good paying stock. Two parties alone draw dividends to an amount exceeding $200,000, and those who are entitled to sums ranging from $25,000 to $35,000 are quite numerous.

"The road is now running fifty-two miles west of Des Moines, and the building of the remainder to Council Bluffs is being pushed forward with the utmost dispatch."

The Chicago *Tribune* complains as follows of the incapacity of the railroads to transport the quantity of grain now eagerly seeking a market:

"We hear much complaint of the incapacity of the rolling stock of the roads to forward the grain from interior points to this city. At many of the small towns of not more than three or four thousand inhabitants, as high as a hundred car-loads of grain have been waiting for several days to get transportation to Chicago. The country banks which have ordered currency so liberally from here during the past two weeks, have paid for the grain, and as it does not come forward to keep up their balances with the banks here, some of them have come to a stand-still in their business. Many of them have drawn their entire balances here, and some have even overdrawn, but still their necessity continues, for still the grain pours into the market towns of Iowa and Illinois. It is anticipated, however, that this check may regulate itself, to some extent, in a few days."

And of the Chicago Money Market, the *Tribune* of Tuesday says:

"The local market exhibits but little change from the condition noticed on Saturday. The demand from the country for currency seems to have abated some. Orders are not so numerous nor for so large amounts, simply because country banks have drawn the greater portion of their balances. This, with liberal receipts from New-York this morning, has made currency rather easier here to-day.

Applications for discounts of regular business paper have not sensibly increased. There are some offerings of time bills on shipments of produce eastward, but banks are disposed, in some instances, to give them the cold shoulder."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ SIX PER CENT., IN GOLD INTEREST.—Principal (also in coin) abundantly secured. The FIRST MORTGAGE 30-YEAR BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., are among the very best, safest, and most advantageous securities now offered. They have special guarantees from State and National enactments, represent the first lien upon the best portion of the Great Pacific Railroad Line, and are already in great esteem here and in Europe. They yield at present rates more than eight per cent. upon the investment, and the loan is being rapidly taken. The Central Pacific Railroad is well and substantially built, it will be completed within twelve months, *and its revenues are in spciee.*

For sale at 103 and accrued interest from July 1, in currency, by FISK & HATCH, Bankers and General Agents for the Loan, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Columbia-st., s. w. cor. Rivington, 50x100, (½ part)	$6,250
Front-st., No. 299	nom.
Goerck-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 21x100	9,000
Great Jones-st., No. 38, 19.11¾x100.3	22,000
Hester-st., n. s., lot No. 2, 25x52	26,000
Pitt-st., No. 31, 25x100	24,850
12th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.3	8,000
16th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x119.8	9,000
26th-st., n. s., lot No. 415, estate of Moore, 16.8x98.8	17,000
26th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	45,000
30th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	22,500
48th-st., n. s. cor. 5th-av., 20x100	88,000
55th-st., s. s., 63 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.6x100.5	14,000
59th-st., s. s., 107 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.5	1,600
106th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100x20x20x80x100	4,600
150th-st., n. w. cor. 8th-av., (irregular)	10,070
Avenue A, s. e. cor. 13th-st., 26x96	1,000

Leases Recorded.

Houston-st., No. 290 E., (store, &c.,) 5 yrs., per yr	$1,200
Broome-st., No. 402, 3 years, per year	2,200
18th-st., No. 141 W., (store,) 2 years and 8 months, per year	660

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bond-st., e. s., 60.9 ft. n. of Schemerhorn-st., 20x75	$4,500
Dean-st., s. s., 335 ft. e. of 4th-av., 6x100, r	nom.
Dupont-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 26x100	1,100
Eagle-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	3,150
Greene-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100	700
Greene-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100	700
Madison-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 40x100	1,700
Union-st., s. s., 364 ft. w. of Smith-st., 21x100	5,000
Kent-av., w. s., 266.4 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 3x100x1.6x100, deed 1840	150
Myrtle-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Steuben-st., 25x100	1,800
Tompkins-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Floyd-st., 60x100	19,500
Ralph-av., w. s., 122.9 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 4x100	550

Leases Recorded.

Union-av. and Eagle-st., n. w. cor., 5 years, per year	$75
5th-av. and 14th-st., n.e. cor. 25x30, 2 yrs, per yr. } 14th-st., n., 97.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x25, 2 yrs., per year }	300

Gravesend.

Ryder-av. and J. F. Phillips' land, n. w. cor., 2 acres	$1,800

QUEENS COUNTY.

Glen Cove.

Roslyn highway, e. s., adjoining Perkins', 1 acre and houses	$850

Flushing.

Amity-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Parsons-av., 10x173	$200

Jamaica.

Herriman-av., w.s., 235 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 25x69.10	$275

Lawrenceville.

Lot No. 84, Freeman's estate, 25x100	$900

Newtown.

Hunter-av. and Henry-st., s. e. cor., 25x100	$400
Hunter-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Henry-st., 25x100	300
Hunter-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Henry-st., 25x100	300
Washington-place, w. s., 200 ft. s. of Academy-st., 25x100	300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

Lot No. 861, Mt. Vernon, 100x105	nom.

Greenburg.

Central-av., s. s., indefinite locality, lot, 30x112	$1,800

Mount Pleasant.

Clinton-st., e. s., lot No. 12, 50x125	$800
Clinton-st., w. s., J. Rothmerir's	350
Clinton-st., w. s., adjoining above	350
Wildey-st., n. s., J. A. Conover's	nom.

Morrisania.

Lots Nos. 1,083 and 1,084, North New-York, each 25x100	$1,800
Lot No. 570, North New-York, 25x100	1,200
Lot No. 32, North New-York, L. B. Brown's, 25x100	400
Lot No. 133, East Morrisania, 50x100	370
Lots Nos. 47 and 48, East Melrose, parts of, 25x75	500
Lots Nos. 47 and 48, East Melrose, parts of, 25x75	500

Westchester.

Lot No 364, Unionport, 108x200	$100

West Farms.

Lot No. 52, Upper Morrisania, 54x150	$1,500
Lot No. 78, Highbridgeville, part of, 75x150	2,944
Lot No. 20, Cedar Hill plot, 25x120	150

Yonkers.

Depot-st., J. Scrymser's h. and l.	$7,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Belleville.

Morris Canal, P. Kehoe's 2 tracts, 1 and 4 acres	$700

Caldwell.

Pearce's prop. in the "Great Piece," 10 1-5 acres	$350

Newark.

Academy and Wilsey sts., s. e. cor. 75x102	$3,500
Clinton and Mulberry sts., Steeple's premises, 22x59	9,200
Plume-st., n. s., 354 ft. w. of High-st., 25x100	1,400
Van Buren-st., s. s., 480 ft. from East Market-st., 60x70	700
Wright-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Frelinghuysen-av., 25x100	650
New-Jersey R. R. av., w. s., Chas. Schneider's, 21x74	2,350
2d-st., e. s., 233 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 25x80	300

Hudson City.

Lake-st., s. s., lot No. 4, block D, adjoining Reservoir, 25x116	2,850
Montgomery-av., w. s., lot No. 4, plot No. 7, block 12, Bramhall map, 25x100	2,500
Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, block No. 4, map Hudson City Terrace, each 25x100	1,000

Bergen.

Frankling-place, s. w. s., lots Nos. 16 to 21, inclusive, S. E. Allen's map, each 25x100	$4,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	14	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	13,732	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	751	Pork, bbls	178
Cornmeal, bags	100	Cut Meats, pkgs	178
Wheat, bushels	24,061	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	163,109	Beef, tcs. and bbls	16
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	278
Oats, bushels	3,152	Petroleum, bbls	3,272

ASHES—Are in light supply and good demand at $9 25@$9 37½ for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more salable and quoted firm, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 1,039 bales, including 709 bales to spinners, 130 bales to speculators, and 200 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	22½	22¾	23 @23¼
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb	25¼	25¾	26 @26¼
Low Middling, ⅌ lb	28	28¼	28½@28¾
Middling, ⅌ lb	30⅛	30⅜	31 @31¼
Good Middling, ⅌ lb	33	33	33½@

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,623
Receipts last week	1,530
Receipts preceding week	1,794
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	394,649
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	620,151
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	217,224
Exports since Sept. 1	371,055
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,555,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	51,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	97,500

EGGS—Have been in liberal supply and moderate request at drooping prices. Western, by freight and Canada, are selling at the mark, at 15c.@18c., but sales mostly are made "loss off" at quotations: Jersey, extra brands, 24c.@25c.; State and Pennsylvania, 23c.@24c.; Ordinary Western, 22c.@23c.; Western, by express, 22c.@23c.; Canada, 23c.@23c., ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—In the line of domestic varieties it is noted that Apples are poor and scarce. Peaches are not plenty. Plumbs are coming forward freely, and the crop appears large. Pears are not arriving in good order, effects of being shipped before fully grown. We quote: Pears, Bartlett, ⅌ crate, $3@$5; Pears, good, ⅌ bbl., $14@$18; Pears, common, ⅌ crate, $2@$3: Peaches, Delaware, ⅌ crate, $4@$8; Peaches, New-Jersey, ⅌ crate, $4@$8; Peaches, common, ⅌ crate, $1@$3; Apples, Southern, ⅌ bbl., $2 50@$6; Whortleberries, ⅌ bushel, $5@$7; Blackberries, Lawton, ⅌ quart, 20c.@24c.; Watermelons, ⅌ 100, $8@$25; Nutmeg melons, ⅌ bbl., $3@$4; Grapes, Charleston, ⅌ lb., 13c.@15c.; Green Gages, ⅌ bushel, $4@$6; Blue Gages, ⅌ bbl., $7@$9. In the way of Dried Fruit it is reported that speculation in Blackberries continues, and the price is being run up rapidly. Apples and Peaches are firmer as the stock on hand is light and receipts are small: New Apples, State, 10c.@11c.; New Apples, Western, 8½c.@9½c.; New Apples, Southern, 5c.@6½c.; Peaches, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9c.@11c.; Blackberries, 20c.@23c.; Raspberries, 42c.@45c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, at rather steadier prices for common brands, and drooping rates for most other descriptions. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,150 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$8; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 60@$8 60; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 60@$9 70, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 50@$9 10 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75@$8 00
Extra State	7 60@ 9 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 65@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 50@ 9 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 15@12 75
Extra Genesee	9 75@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@14 00

Southern Flour continues quiet at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. at $8 50@$9 50 for very poor to fair, and $9 50 @$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour has been in slack request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 550 sacks at $9 90@$12 as extremes for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $7@$9 80 for common to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in slack demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $6 for Fairfax, $6 65@$6 70 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in better request at decidedly stronger prices for desirable lots, particularly of Spring; sales have been reported, since our last, of 51,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 38@$2 80; new and old red and amber Western (Winter) at $2 22@$2 40; amber Green Bay Spring at $2 20; No. 1 Spring at $2 05@$2 10; No. 2 Spring at $1 98@$1 99, in store; Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, mixed, at $2 01@$2 03, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in quite active request at a shade higher prices; sales have been reported of 171,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 20½ for unsound and damp, and $1 21@$1 22½ for ordinary to choice sound new Mixed Western, and $1 24 for yellow, and $1 27 for white Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in better demand, ranging from $1 40@$1 75 for Southern, Western and State, ⅌ bushel; sales 8,100 bushels. Nothing new in Barley, Malt or Peas. Oats continue in fair request; sales have been reported, since our last, of 103,000 bushels old Western at 81c. afloat, and 79c. in store; also new Oats at 72c.@75½c. ⅌ bushel. The market for Beans and Peas is inactive at nominal prices. German Beans are offered at $4 ⅌ bushel. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime, $5@$5 50; Beans, Mediums, prime, $4 50@$5; Beans, California, $4; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 60@$1 70 ⅌ bushel.

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during forty-eight hours ending 1:30 P. M., Aug. 26, 1868:

Corn—P. H. Bender, Buffalo; Forest City, Buffalo; Manchester, Buffalo; Conway, Buffalo; L. J. Bennett, Buffalo; R. Sears, Buffalo; H. F. Cady, Buffalo; A. McMullen, Buffalo; Mary Jane, Buffalo; B. A. Shoemaker, Buffalo; E. T. Neal, Buffalo; W. S. Nelson, Oswego; Wm. T. Hinkley, Buffalo; Montezuma, Buffalo; John Davis, Buffalo; Jerry Small, Buffalo; Marcella, Buffalo; C. W. Cornew, Buffalo; H. H. Freeman, Syracuse; Mary Debrell, Buffalo; Chas. W. Wolfe, Buffalo; Geo. M. King, Oswego; C. K. Tinney, Buffalo; Star No. 2, Buffalo; Wm. H. Orenell, Buffalo.

Lumber—Freddie La Rue, Corning; Milo, Corning; John S ewart, Rome; Dan Harris, Fultonville; Kitty Yeomans, Oswego; Anna, Rome; Thos. Cornell, Rome; Bonny Bird, Buffalo; Rosalia, Olean; J. R. Cameron, Olean; J. W. Rowley, Canadea; A. Worster, Oswego; J. C. Skadden, Buffalo; Smith & Post, Oswego; Geo. Armstrong, Oswego; Harvest Home, Buffalo; Lottie Candee, Buffalo; Monitor, Rome; E. D. Reed, Buffalo; Frank Bowley, Oswego; North Star, Buffalo; Ellen E. Johnson, Oswego; Harbinger, Phœnix; James Frazee, Oswego.

Staves—Stars and Stripes, Buffalo; Seymour Harvey, Buffalo; John Bissell, Buffalo; Major Anderson, Buffalo; Susan, Buffalo.

Coal—E. Shoemaker, Geneva; Monitor, Geneva; Frank Sowles, Geneva; Lee, Geneva; E. Mather, Buffalo.

Malt, &c.—Ezra Downer, Montezuma; A. Pierce, Rome; Emma Traver, Oswego.

Oil—Z. H. Bullard, Buffalo; Lafayette, Buffalo; Amanda, Buffalo; Jas. H. Thorn, Buffalo.

Wheat—Pierre L. Pierce, Oswego.

Oats—Hiram Finch, Lockport.

Flour, &c.—Wm. Lord, Rome.

Salt—B. Hagaman, Syracuse; J. R. Pratt, Salina.

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) continues in good demand at 80c.@90c., for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. New is in request at 65c @$1 30 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in request 75c.@95c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive at former rates, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—The main call has been for Jute, largely on speculative account, and free purchases have been made, part to arrive, within a range of from 5c @6c., chiefly 5½c., gold, ⅌ lb. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather more demand, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 31c.@50c.; English Islands at 51½c.@52½c.; New-Orleans, 85c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in very moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@46c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 75@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive at former rates including Crude Whale at 82½c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 92c.@95c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 82½; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in better supply and rather light demand at 14¾c.@15¼c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@21½c. for do. in bbls.; 30c.@33½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Business has been quite moderate since our last. We quote: New Long Island Potatoes, $2 25@$3 ⅌ bbl.; New Jersey, $2 25@$3 ⅌ bbl.; New-Jersey Onions, $5@$7; Onions, $6@$8 ⅌ 100 bunches; Tomatoes, 35c.@40c. ⅌ basket; Cucumbers, 50c.@70c. ⅌ 100; Marrow Squash, $1 50@$2 ⅌ bbl.; Cabbages, Norfolk, $4@$10 ⅌ 100; Turnips, $2 @$2 50 ⅌ bbl; Beets, $4@$5 ⅌ 100 bunches; Green Corn, 75c.@$1 25 ⅌ 100; Sweet Potatoes, Delaware, $7 50@$8 ⅌ bbl.

POULTRY—Poultry is slow of sale, and prices are lower. No game in market. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 19c.@21c. ⅌ lb.; Fowls, 18c.@20c. ⅌ lb., Geese, $1 50@$1 75 ⅌ pair; Ducks, 75c.@$1 ⅌ lb.; Spring Chickens, 60c.@75c. ⅌ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, particularly New Mess, which has declined slightly, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $28 75@$28 85, for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 80, cash; $28 75@$28 87 for Old Mess; $25 75 @$26 12 for Prime Mess, and $23 50@$24 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet; sales equal to 140 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams ⅌ lb. Bacon continues inactive but firm. Sales have been reported of 200 boxes Short Clear at 17½c.@17½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is inactive but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18⅞c. for prime steam, ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 165 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull, including interior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at $25@$31 for State and Western ⅌ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

Butter has begun to move forward in dairies, and we now make a classification of stock to accord with the Fall and Winter trade. In giving precedence in quality to the make of certain counties, it should be understood as a general average of quality and market value—nearly every county in the State making more or less first-class stock. The trade in Butter during the week just closed has ruled heavy and languid, being confined strictly to local wants—the receipts continuing light and really insufficient, alone enables receivers to dole out stock in a retail way at our unchanged quotations. The whole machinery of holding stock in the country, feeding this market and enforcing high prices, is now in full operation, and dairymen are led into the blunder, once more, of holding their large accumulations of stock out of market, while the shrewder operators are gradually working off the butter at round profits they had previously bought and contracted. The make of Butter in this State and Pennsylvania is largely in excess of last year, and the prospect of sustaining or advancing the present speculative rates is daily "growing small by degrees and beautifully less." The total receipts for the week ending this day are 6,739 packages. The market closes dull, heavy and inactive. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb	41 @43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb	43 @45
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb	38 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb	37 @40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ⅌ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	35 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ⅌ lb	25 @27

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 60,379 boxes, which will probably prove to be heavier, largely, than any following week this season. The country has been bared of stock under the impulse of an active market and high prices, while both factories and dealers are too well assured of the results of this year's trade in Cheese to risk another large shipment until the weather is so cool that they will not be forced into unnecessary loss by prompt sales, as is the case now. The week's market opened dull and heavy under a strong bear movement from shippers for export—who have effected a reduction of ½c. ⅌ lb. on all grades, and at the decline the stock on the market is being rapidly absorbed. But many holders refuse to submit to any lower rates, feeling assured that outside of the present movement the tendency of the market is strongly to higher than lower rates, and knowing that their present stock cannot be duplicated at the figures.

The market closes heavily. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	16½@17¼
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been more freely offered and purchased at $2 17½, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in pretty fair demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 960 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 750 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at 13½c.@15⅞c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19½c., and 38,500 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy at 70c.@71c., in bond, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, without any noticeable increase of business. For Liverpool, there were taken 45,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, at 4d. by steamer and 2d. by sailing vessel, ⅌ bushel; also 1,000 bales Hay on private terms.

MEETINGS.

B. B. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of this Society will be held on SUNDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 56 Orchard-st., to receive the finance report, elect officers and transact other business which may come up for action. The members are requested to attend.

Dr. S. WATERMAN, President.

S. J. CAMBURGER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the New-York Harmonic Society will take place MONDAY, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 288 4th-av. The Committee on Revision of By-Laws will present their report at same time. Nominations for election will be made one week previous.

GEO. W. HERBERT, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE association heretofore doing business under the name and style of the HELIOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING COMPANY, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and its business closed, and that no person is authorized to contract any debt or liabilities for or in the name of the Company.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Daroignac, Ducheane and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mr. D. H. Harkins and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
COMIC ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. James Taylor, Mrs. E. A. Brennan, Mme. Stuttaford and others.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Insurrectionary movements are reported to have taken place recently in Bulgaria, and several conflicts had occurred between the revolutionists and the Turkish troops.

Admiral Farragut gave a grand banquet on board his flagship to the Turkish Ministry on Wednesday.

Cardinal Antonelli, Secretary of State and President of the Papal Ministry, it is reported, is soon to be relieved by Monsignor Joseph Berardi.

GENERAL.

A National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors will be held in Philadelphia on or about the 1st of October. All the Governors of the States during the war and all the present Republican Governors are to be invited, and Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade and others are expected to be present.

Twelve cars of freight were recently taken from New-York to the present termination of the Pacific line, 1,200 miles west of Chicago, a distance of about 2,100 miles from the starting point, without transhipment.

The members of the Senate of North Carolina, of both political parties, on Saturday last presented to Hon. Tod R. Caldwell, their presiding officer, a gold watch and chain, as a token of sincere regard.

By order of Gen. Meade, Gen. N. A. Miles has been placed in command of all the troops in North Carolina. The posts to be occupied will be Raleigh, Goldsboro, and Forts Macon and Johnson.

Gen. Levi S. Humphrey died in Wayne, Mich., of heart disease, on the morning of the 23d inst., at the age of 71 years. He was a native of Vermont, and was one of the earliest settlers of Michigan. For many years he held official positions under the Federal and State Governments, and he was for some years known as a leading contractor in building railroads in Vermont, Canada and Michigan.

George Phelps and Jonathan Jaquays have been arrested on the charge of murdering Moses Johnson in the town of Brookfield, Madison County, on the night of the 4th of June last. Both of them have been inmates of the State Prison at Auburn.

Hon. James Mann, the Democratic member of Congress from Louisiana, whose death was announced yesterday, was a native of Gorham, Me., and 46 years of age. He was a member of the Legislature of Maine several sessions as Representative and Senator, subsequently held an office in the Custom-house at Portland, was Treasurer for Cumberland County and acted as Paymaster during the late rebellion, principally in the army in the Gulf States. He settled finally in New-Orleans.

At their meeting in Louisville, Ky., in May last, the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South recommended to all their churches that the week commencing on the 23d day of August should be devoted to special prayer to Almighty God for His blessing upon the Church and country. To-day will be observed throughout the South by the Methodists as a day of fasting and prayer.

Late advices from St. Domingo state that the revolution is progressing and becoming general.

A fire in the village of Bethel, Ontario County, on Wednesday night, destroyed property to the value of $50,000. A grist mill, drug store, hotel, post office, two dry good stores, one dwelling, and a large quantity of wood were among the property destroyed.

The steam paper-mill of James Hogan, in Rhinebeck, was burnt on Tuesday night. Loss $30,000; insured for $15,000.

During an affray which occurred in St. Louis on Wednesday night, between Michael Leonard and John Burns, relative to some domestic matters, Leonard stabbed Burns and his wife with a bowie-knife, inflicting wounds from which both died.

Frank Watson is reported to have decamped recently from Lafayette, Ind., with $20,000 of funds belonging to pensioners, for whom he had as attorney collected the money due them on their certificates. It is alleged that he had collected a portion of this sum by forging the names of pensioners to drafts issued to their order by Mr. Wiggins, the Pension Agent here, and sent to him as attorney.

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, has appointed Abial W. Fisher, Esq., of the County of Bladen, Adjutant-General of the State, under the bill recently passed to organize the militia.

The case of the Commonwealth against the three Willoughby brothers, M. Maloney, Thomas Reagan and J. S. Thompson, alleged to have been engaged in the Benninghoff robbery, was presented to the Grand Jury, at Franklin, Penn., on Tuesday. That body failed to find a true bill, and ordered the discharge of the prisoners.

Two convicts escaped from Auburn Prison at an early hour on Thursday morning, by breaking the lock of the inner jail. With two stout iron bars they worked at the inside lock until the catch was free, and then, by unscrewing the catch of the outer door, made their way into the yard. Having been provided with ropes, they next proceeded to scale the wall. One of them had been confined in the jail some two weeks, and the other several days.

A colored boy, 14 years old, threw a brick at one of his playmates of about the same age, in Augusta, Ga., on Monday afternoon, and, striking him in the temple, killed him instantly.

Many complaints have been made against the owners of two rival lines of steamboats on the Monongahela River, for permitting their officers to race their boats, and, on Tuesday, Judge Wm. McCandless, of the United States District Court, at Pittsburg, brought the subject to the special attention of the Grand Jury, with a view to having the parties indicted. He said that for more than a year past the vessels have been repeatedly in danger of a collision, that they have been in the habit of leaving the wharf at the same time, and racing all the way to their destination. So great had the evil become that it had attracted the attention of the supervising and local inspectors, who, failing to enforce compliance with the law, had appealed to the Court.

Gen. William Rudolph Smith died at Quincy, Ill., on the 22d inst., in his eighty-second year. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and served in the Senate of that State from 1821 to 1826. In 1836 he removed with his family to Wisconsin, and was elected Attorney-General of that State, serving in the Convention which formed its Constitution. He was instrumental in passing the Homestead Bill in Wisconsin, and founded and was the first President of the Historical Society of the State.

The Republicans of the Second District of New-Jersey, yesterday, nominated John F. Rusling as their candidate for Congress, on the sixth ballot. The Democratic majority in the district in 1866 was 349.

A Washington telegram says that Secretary Seward has entered into negotiations with Mr. Thornton, the English Minister, for a new reciprocity treaty with Canada. It is expected that the treaty will be effected in time for ratification by the Senate at the December session of Congress.

There are about 70,000 enrolled members of the Union League in North Carolina.

A number of gentlemen met at No. 456 Sixth-avenue last evening, for the purpose of forming themselves into an organization to be known as the Athletic Club. It was decided that a trial of skill should take place on the 8th of September.

Judge Barnard yesterday discharged the writ of *certiorari* and also the writ of *habeas corpus* by which the Deputy Sheriffs, prisoners on account of their conduct at the Broadway Theatre, were brought into Court. He remanded them back to prison.

The hearing of the case of the people against the Board of Councilmen, for contempt of Court, was postponed yesterday, owing to the absence of Mr. O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation.

The first race yesterday at the Narragansett Park, R. I. Course, was for the Consolation Purse of $500; two miles. *Stonewall Jackson* beat *Red Dick* easily in 3:40¼. The second race was for the Narragansett Stakes; $25 each, and $800 added. The race was won by *Bayonet*, beating *La Polka*, in 3:45. The third race was for a premium of $1,500, for all ages; three-mile heats. Winner of the Grand National Stakes, or the four-mile dash at Saratoga, 7 pounds extra. This was won by *Fanny Cheatham*. Time, 5.41¼; 5.43¾. The fourth race was the Sequel Stake, for two-year olds; $100 each, and $500 added, and was won by Mr. Morris' bay colt. Time, 1:48¾. The distance run was one mile. The racing concluded with a sweepstakes, gentlemen to ride their own horses; distance one mile. Mr. Carrol Livingston's *Black Knight* was first, Mr. De Hautville's *Continent* second, Mr. Wetmore's *Caprice* third, Mr. Lawrence's *Ruby* and Mr. Parker's *Relief* fourth and fifth. Time, 1:54¾.

It is stated that at a meeting of leading dry-goods firms of this City on Thursday afternoon, it was resolved that they would sell no goods to Southern merchants, except for cash, during the present season.

The Board of Health, at their special meeting yesterday, were notified that the brig *Thomas Turell*, from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, loaded with sugar, had evaded the Quarantine by coming to Brooklyn by way of Long Island Sound. She discharged her cargo in Brooklyn, and will be fined, it is said, for the misdemeanor.

Hook's planing mills, situated at the foot of Bank-street, North River, were yesterday destroyed by fire. Aggregate loss about $40,000.

The well-known bank robber, "Dutch Heinrichs," was yesterday arrested in Broadway, charged with robbing a car passenger of $15,000 in United States bonds. The fellow made a desperate resistance. The bonds were not found upon him.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, the receipts from taxes in this City amounted to $22,397,163 74. This is a considerable falling off from the previous year, when they amounted to $31,550,532 31.

Cotton was steady but quiet yesterday. Breadstuffs were in more demand, and generally firmer. Provisions were less sought after, and were less buoyant. Groceries were in request at uniform rates. Freights were firmer, but not active.

The number of animals received at all the yards for the week past consists of 5,320 beef cattle, 115 milch cows, 2,054 calves, 40,352 sheep, 18,513 swine. Prices of beef cattle are a trifle higher for prime beeves, than they were on Tuesday last. Only a few were sold for over 16c. ℔ lb., net weight. The receipts of sheep are the largest ever before known in a single week. There seems to be a little more tone in the sheep market, yet prices are really no higher than they were on Tuesday. Very few sheep have been sold for over 5c. ℔ lb., although some choice lots were sold at 5½c.@6½c. ℔ lb., gross weight. The swine market continues steady, with a trifle advance in the prices. Live hogs are selling for 10c.@11c. ℔ lb., live weight. Very few go for more than 10½c.

Gen. Rosecrans and His New Allies.

For Gen. Rosecrans' sake, we trust that the account of his doings and sayings at White Sulphur Springs, as furnished by the Richmond *Whig*, is in some particulars incorrect. The Minister to Mexico, who is supposed to be charged with an important mission, should have sufficient respect for the country, if not for himself, to keep out of political puddles. Fussiness and garrulity are sorry capital in diplomacy. But if to these be added a readiness to run on partisan errands for the President, or to do the underhand work of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, people will wonder in earnest whether, after all, the right man is in the right place. If it is inexpedient, for sanitary reasons, to start forthwith for Mexico, at least the Minister is not likely to inspire confidence in his discretion by meanwhile playing the game of party. And this he is evidently doing if, as the *Whig* reports, he holds ostentatious interviews with the military leaders of the rebellion, with the view of promoting the interests of the Democracy. That is the business of professional politicians—not of one holding a position in the diplomatic service; and the General should make and abide by his choice as between these capacities. They don't harmonize, and one or the other should be dropped.

The result of conferences with Confederate officers, and of the latter alone, remains to be seen. The Richmond journalist prepares us for an address "which shall set forth clearly and fully the real state of feeling now existing in the South." This, we are told, "will be printed and forwarded to all the general officers of the Confederate Army, and such representative Southern statesmen as it is deemed desirable should sign it, for their signatures." Nor are we left in ignorance of the view which this document will express. It will reproduce in flowing periods Gen. Lee's denial that the people of the South are inimical to the Union. It will affirm—as he seems to have affirmed to Gen. Rosecrans, that—

"They want peace, and long for it. This is their universal sentiment, as far as he has been able to ascertain it, and his opportunities have been many, from frequent conversations and extensive correspondence with representative persons in all parts of the South. As to their animosity to the negro, nothing could be further from the fact, and why should there be? Said he, there is no rivalry between the races, but a reciprocal interest, growing out of the fact that each is dependent upon the other to a great extent—one needing employment and the other employes. Apart from this, they had been reared together, and there is a natural affection and sympathy between them."

Assuming the idea to be carried out, what will it amount to? It is intended to operate upon the North as an antidote to the extreme utterances of the class represented by Wade Hampton. Will it have that or any effect? We think not, because those whom Gen. Rosecrans has enlisted in the business are, without an exception, opposed to the principles of the Republican Party. The Democrats do not need an address to influence them. And the Republicans will give no heed to protestations and promises made in the interest of the Radical Democracy by men, every one of whom has withheld help from the Congressional policy. The testimony of Longstreet would carry weight, but he was not a party to the conferences, and will have no connection with the address. As for Gens. Lee and Beauregard, or Messrs. Letcher, Stuart and Stephens, they have a very slender claim upon Northern consideration. Directly or indirectly, they have fostered the mischievous feeling which now exists among the Southern whites. None of them has contributed in the slightest degree to the progress of the Union work, while most of them—as of all whose acquaintance Gen. Rosecrans cultivated at the Springs—have done what they could to strengthen the opposition. Assurances emanating from such a source will equal in value those of the Democratic Executive Committee, and no more.

Nobody believes that the people engaged in the rebellion are averse to peace or the Union, as they would have both interpreted. The point in dispute is whether they who conquered a peace shall dictate its terms, or they who were conquered; whether the Union shall be restored on a basis satisfactory to those who saved it, or according to the demands of those who fought for its destruction. The issue now pending, therefore, is—not whether the followers and friends of Lee and Beauregard "want peace and long for it," but—whether they are prepared to accept the conditions of peace dictated by Congress in conformity with the wishes of the represented States. Any profession which ignores this phase of the subject is not worth listening to.

So, also, in regart to the negroes. The malcontents have no thought of "rivalry between the races," provided they be allowed to keep the negro in social and political subjection. They recognize "a reciprocal interest, growing out of the fact that each is dependent upon the other to a great extent;" only they insist that the dependence shall be greater on the negro's side than on theirs. They cherish "a natural affection and sympathy," as Gen. Lee declares, but it is the affection of a slave-owner for his slave; the sympathy is that of a planter for his chattel. These honeyed words of the Confederate commander, then, convey no practical meaning; they possess no significance whatever in the contest now going on. The same has been said over and over again, by every rampant rebel whom the nomination of Seymour and Blair has warmed into political activity. But it deceives nobody. It does not touch the heart of the question which is to be settled. What is the feeling of those for whom Gen. Lee speaks as to the civil and political *status* of the freedman? Are they willing that he shall retain the rights conferred upon him by the Reconstruction acts and the Fourteenth Amendment? Will they allow him to retain undisturbed the suffrage, and the guarantees which have been thrown round him? In a word, are they prepared to recognize the changes in the relation of the negro resulting from emancipation and from the operation of the Reconstruction acts? This is the vital question, and unless the Richmond *Whig* is misinformed, it was not touched either by Rosecrans or Lee.

The whole affair looks like humbug. It exhibits much officiousness on the part of Gen. Rosecrans, and a great deal of gammon on the part of the Confederates with whom he came in contact. There seems to have been, on one side, a strong desire to do the bidding of the President by interesting influential Southern leaders adversely to Grant; and on the other, a firm faith in the fondness of the North for being hoodwinked. We venture to predict that both sides will be disappointed. Rosecrans may plan, and Lee and Beauregard may execute; but the country understands too well the peril with which it is threatened to be diverted from its purpose by aught they do or say.

The Elections in Vermont and Maine.

In this country where public opinion, independently expressed, has so great weight, the importance of the elections to be soon held in Vermont and Maine cannot be over-estimated. In this respect Vermont has an extraordinary advantage. She fires the first cannon of the campaign. As we have formerly shown, the Kentucky elections were subject to conditions which entirely deprive them of value as an indication of public opinion. There is an absolute reign of terror in that State, growing out of the prejudice against both negroes and Union men, which deterred large numbers of Republicans from voting. But for this fact, the result of the election would not have differed substantially from that of 1866. It is fortunate, then, that the first free expression of popular opinion is to come from the Green Mountain State. Through and through that State is for Grant and Colfax. Only let the full vote be polled, and the Republican majority ought to reach, if it does not exceed, that of 1866, which amounted to nearly 23,000.

No Republican should stay from the polls because it is only a State election, and because it is impossible for the Democrats to win. Let him remember that every vote lost by the Republicans in September and October is so much lost in the weight of public opinion on the side of Gen. Grant. Vermont will influence Maine, and the wave from those two States will flow over Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, in October. The momentum and effect of that wave will be measured by the Republican majorities given in these early elections.

There is every reason why Vermont and Maine should maintain the position held by them in 1866, and we believe they will do it. Let no voter allow himself to be diverted by the side issues which Democrats are urging so strongly, because they dare not face the one great question which is involved in the campaign. The charges of financial corruption and of heavy taxation should be hurled back against the assailants. We are to take the offensive and not the defensive. When a Republican voter is asked to account for revenue frauds, let him reply that these have grown out of the quarrel between Congress and a refractory President—a quarrel which was perpetuated by the attitude of the Democratic Party. If he is asked to account for the burden of an immense national debt, let him charge the responsibility of that burden upon the party which forced the war and made the debt a necessity. If negro supremacy is thrown in his face let him deny the existence of such an element in our politics, and point to the late Mississippi election as the basis of his denial; and let him, moreover, charge against his opponents that *they*, by their factious opposition to an amendment which left suffrage to the States, made the negro vote a necessity of any possible restoration. If he is told that the Republican Party has been to any degree surrendered to extreme Radical leadership, let him deny the surrender, and point to the nomination of Gen. Grant for President as the surest indication of a liberal and conservative policy. Let him, moreover, attack the Democrats on the ground of *their* extreme policy, shown both in their platform and their candidates, as well as in the published speeches and letters of their nominee for Vice-President, and of their paroled Confederate friends in the South.

Every Republican voter in Vermont and Maine may also remember that the reaction of last year against the Congressional policy has no more substantial meaning or force than the reaction (equal in degree and amount) which was exhibited in 1863, after Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The latter did not then save the Democratic Party from humiliating defeat in 1864; the former will do them no more service this Fall.

The Republican Party must hold its position firmly, and move without hesitation or any consciousness of weakness upon the enemy's works. Its victory now is as necessary to the salvation of the Republic as it was in 1864. Then, under Gen. Grant as a military leader, we proposed to conquer the rebellion, instead of surrendering to it; now, under the same leader, we propose to secure perfect peace and reconciliation.

Africa Let Loose.

The Confederate Democrats of the South must at least admit that their late "niggers" have used the legislative and local powers they possess a great deal better than had been expected. They have certainly not attempted to legislate against the liberties of the whites, nor against property, nor against order. They have not sought to establish a "negro aristocracy," nor to institute cannibalism, nor to secure for themselves any special privileges, nor to introduce Fetish worship, nor to take revenge for their former slavery, nor to enforce nakedness, nor to divide the land with their hereditary owners, nor to make "brutal ignorance" compulsory, nor to compel white women to marry them, nor to extend the practice of amalgamation, nor anything of the sort. On the contrary, so far as we have observed the action of the colored members of the various State Legislatures, they have been extremely moderate and modest in their demands; they have favored the removal of all disabilities from the whites, and the conferring of political rights on those who were disfranchised; they have favored appropriations for the establishment of public schools that should be for the benefit of all classes of the population; they have been scrupulous in their respect for all the rights of property; they have to a remarkable extent sustained measures that were favorable to the elevation and improvement of the degraded classes; they have given a hundred proofs of being actuated in all matters by a devoted loyalty; they have sought to establish just legal relations between men of every color; they have in all respects given proof of a capacity to take part in the carrying on of a Republican Government, that can but astonish those who know the condition in which they have till lately been kept.

We are sure it is nothing more than fair, then, that the Southern Confederates should acknowledge that their terrible anticipations of the horrible consequences of giving political equality to the colored people were at least slightly mistaken.

The British Post Office and the Transatlantic Mails.

We regret to find that the British Government still adheres to its obstructive policy with regard to the mails between England and New-York. The intelligence received yesterday by the cable confirms the report that the authorities of the British Post Office have determined upon withdrawing their patronage from the German lines of steamers which call at Southampton. They insist that all steamers carrying the British mail shall start from Liverpool, or, at all events, call at Queenstown. This condition, as we recently pointed out, excludes both the Hamburg and Bremen lines from any participation in the conveyance of mails from the United Kingdom. The steamers of both those lines call regularly at Southampton on their outward and return passages, and make, on the average, as rapid passages as those of any other line. But it cannot be expected that they should go out of their course to call at Queenstown in order to receive the mails. The delay to the German mails, and the inconvenience to German passengers would be too great. If the British Post Office persists in its present policy, we can only expect two mails a week from England for the future. The talk about establishing a third weekly service from Liverpool is simply absurd. The Cunard and Inman lines have each to employ every first-class steamer they possess in order to maintain a regular service, and no other line starting from Liverpool can pretend to convey a third weekly mail with the regularity and speed necessary to render it of any real service. It would be worse than useless to dispatch a third weekly mail from Liverpool if there were no prospect of it reaching New-York under a fortnight, while the steamers of the Cunard and Inman lines very rarely exceed twelve days in the passage.

Of course this action of the British Post Office renders impossible the settlement of our postal relations with Great Britain on any permanent basis. It seemed, not long ago, that the time had come when the enormous postal communications between the two countries might have been regulated with the greatest ease, and to the benefit of all concerned. But now nothing in the way of reciprocity with the British Post Office is practicable. We must be content for the present to receive mails from England twice a week only, while two lines of fast steamers leave an English port for New-York every week without bringing a mail, simply because the British Post Office chooses to persist in its worse than Chinese policy of isolation.

MINOR TOPICS.

The "Boys in Blue" promise to be one of the most effective and energetic Republican organizations in this City during the Presidential campaign. They are young men who have served in the war, and who are not willing to see the country ruled by the men and the principles which they lately supposed they had defeated on the field of battle. We are sorry to see that there has been some local quarreling in the organization. Let it be stopped *instanter*. It will never do to have a quarrel on the eve of a decisive campaign.

The shilly-shallying course of the Corporation Counsel and Judge Barnard in respect to the case of the contumacious Councilmen, is much to be regretted. The flagrant lawlessness of the offenders in wilfully defying a process of the Supreme Court ought to have been visited by prompt punishment, if the dignity and honor of the Bench are to be upheld. But the Councilmen still remain unpurged of the contempt which is charged against them, and the explanations which were promised on Tuesday by Mr. O'Gorman to show that their disobedience was the result of a "mistake and inadvertence," are yet unmade. Twice since Tuesday has the final hearing of the matter been postponed, both times at the solicitation of the Corporation Counsel. On Wednesday this functionary asked for an adjournment on the plea that he was required in an important case before the Board of Audit; and on yesterday, when the case was called in accordance with such adjournment, the Corporation Counsel was still unprepared, sending a deputy to say that he was absent from the City. Mr. O'Gorman's staving-off tactics do not help the case of his clients before the public in the slightest degree, and their puerility simply adds to the disgrace which has attached to the proceedings in this matter on the part of the officials from the outset. It is quite evident that the Councilmen have placed themselves in an unpleasant predicament, and from paying the penalty of their offence nothing but the most shameless arts of political corruption can rescue them.

The Republican majority in Vermont at the election for Governor last year was over 20,000. The Republican majority at the last Presidential election was nearly 30,000. If the Republicans at the State election on Tuesday next have as large a majority as at the State election of last year, we shall be satisfied.

The Ex-Secretary of the late Confederate Navy (Mallory) has taken his turn with the other Confederate leaders in indorsing Horatio Seymour. Mr. Mallory is very severe upon the Republican Party, and he confounds Gen. Grant by calling him an "anxious hero." Mr. Mallory is the patriot who commissioned Capt. Semmes, who is also bitterly opposed to Grant.

The hearing of two enormous claims against the City will be resumed to-day before the Board of Audit. The estate of Daniel E. Devlin puts in a claim for $334,000, alleged to be due for commissions on moneys received and paid out by deceased while acting as City Chamberlain, from 1861 to 1864, under the legislative act of 1830, which provides that County Treasurers shall receive one per cent. of all moneys received and paid out by them, together with another act which makes the City Chamberlain of New-York *ex officio* County Treasurer. It appears that during the life of Mr. Devlin, and while occupying the office of Chamberlain, he was not aware of the rigts to which he was entitled, in the way of percentage on the moneys passing through his hands. The other claim is presented by Mr. McKeag for $150,000 for attorney's fees in prosecuting liquor dealers by direction of the Board of Excise Commissioners—the claimant having prosecuted 14,900 claims, of which between 7,000 and 8,000 were put at issue, and the legal fees in which suits would amount to $400,000—of which the claimant was willing to make large deductions. These are interesting and important cases to our tax-paying citizens.

The Pope has instituted severe measures against the frail sisterhood of his dominions, on account of their having affected the health of his troops in a shocking manner. A couple of weeks ago, the Roman Police made a general raid on the miserable women, swept the whole body into prison, or out of the Roman States, and boasted that they had not left one frail woman in Rome. A correspondent writing from Rome says: "It is impossible to describe the miserable condition of those who are driven over the frontier, where they are left in the woods or on the roads, without money or food, and in some cases, almost naked."

The Spaniards have again insulted the British flag at sea. A Spanish revenue-cutter, five miles off the coast of Carthagena, hailed the British vessel *Fanny*, which at once hoisted the English ensign; but the Spanish officers, under pretext that they suspected her to be a pirate, announced that she was a lawful prize, gave orders to get the gun ready to fire, ordered her into the port of Carthagena, sent the whole of the crew at once to jail, and detained her until the certificates of baptism of every man in the crew had been obtained from Gibraltar, after which she was allowed to leave, and then the British Consul protested strongly against these outrageous proceedings. It would not take much more to impel the British Government to adopt such measures as would make Spain behave a little better.

The Secretary of the Navy lately directed the dismissal of the foreman of masons at the Navy-yard at Mare Island, California; and in doing so, he directed the Master of Masons to warn all employes in the yard who have been active politicians, or who have used abusive language toward the President, that such conduct subjects those offending to dismissal. Secretary Welles has again and again taken steps of this kind, and he never misses an opportunity of showing his determination to inforce "respect for the President" upon all the subordinates of his Department. None of the heads of the other Departments exhibit such vigilance.

The First Manhattan Coöperative Grocery and Provision Association has shown a disposition to "cease and determine," because the managers say they have been losing money. This result probably comes of careless management, for in other places that system prospers. Perhaps in a rich, bustling place like New-York, it cannot succeed so well as in poorer places, where people, taught by necessity, have more economic notions and saving plans. The genius of New-York does not greatly encourage thrift, and therefore it is that managers are not close and attentive enough—have not microscopic eyes for the little items and trifles that go to make solid means and success in the long run. For a manager they should get a Scotchman—"fetch a Highlander frae his hill," as Burns says—he would be a good "first promise." Close economy and minute attention, in fact, are mainly necessary in these "coöperative" businesses.

The Chinese Government is beginning to see some decided results of their foreign fraternization. The formidable movement of the Southern rebels has been checked, and latest accounts say they have suffered a bloody defeat in the neighborhood of Pekin. No doubt the American alliance will be a great god-send to that Imperial Manchou dynasty, and it is very likely some Americans were among those foreign officers and engineers that helped the Emperor's forces to their late victory. Of course, we shall hear more about those Chinese rectifications and reconstructions in due course of time.

There is a grand business difficulty in Philadelphia which the railway owners try to get over in a remarkable way. Distrusting the conductors of the cars, and having, of course, no check over them, they propose that the conductors shall be *farmers* of the route, on the good old tax-gathering plan of the Kings of France. The conductors would thus undertake to pay a certain weekly or monthly sum and then take their chance. It would be a sort of *lottery* for them; and some of them may like it for that reason. It is a puzzling necessity—and a sad one—founded on a belief in dishonesty. Business men, as well as moralists, must come to first principles. They must educate the people, in self-defence, and so build up self-respect and a conscience in the mind of every man. Men are probably pirates by nature. It is training that must make a man see his own right in the right of every one else.

Those Republicans of Chili are the Yankees of South America—going in for a high order of civilization in schools, colleges, museums, and all the science and polish of intellectual development. When Domingo Sarmiento, now President of the Argentine Republic, was in exile among them, they patronized him warmly in his quality of schoolmaster, and sent him to make a philosophic tour in Europe for the good of Chili. They have just now sent about eight hundred South American quadrupeds, of all sorts and sizes, to Paris, with two agents who are distributing them to all the museums of Europe and procuring European animals in return, wherewith to furnish the collections at home. The Spanish race has many attributes of excellent progress, after all, and can take to something better than fighting.

It is proposed to use the word *photogram* in lieu of photograph. *Telegram* has now been firmly established in our language. *Stereogram* is another word which might be advantageously substituted for a "stereoscopic slide." We have done our part lately to bring into use the verb *cabled*, as applied to a message over the Atlantic Cable. It is proper to say "it has been cabled," instead of "it has been telegraphed over the Atlantic Cable."

The telegraph is one of those agencies of civilization and advancement whose full results only become visible through time and a comprehensive survey. These results can be more clearly discerned in England than in any other country; but yet, wherever it is introduced, changes and activities follow that are felt through all the orders of society. The *Telegrapher* of this City publishes an account of the progress of telegraphic operations in Peru by the intelligent Superintendent of the National Telegraph Company in Lima. He closes his account by showing that the extension of the telegraph "will wake up to industry and happiness hundreds of thousands now sleeping in indolence and misery;" and he adds: "A rapid communication between the furthest extremes of the republic and this great centre of wealth and power will give the death-blow to the military tyranny and civil misgovernment that so sorely afflict the land. Thus, in the end, Franklin's kite will have proved a more effectual liberator of nations than the swords of all their boasted heroes."

The Emperor Francis Joseph made his appearance at the Vienna Schuetzenfest, the other day. He stepped to a rifle-stand where a Frenchman, in answer to a question, said he was from Lorraine, where people yet remembered the good old rule of his House. This was excellent sharpshooting: Then he (F. J.) came upon a lady sharpshooter, Mrs. Wecks, of Augsburg, and wished her good luck very politely. Then he stood at the "quick-fire" target for a quarter of an hour, and cried *Bravo!* when Hans Larsen, of Norway, shot twenty-one times in three minutes. He then took a gun himself and fired three times—once, pretty well, for an Emperor; then, not so well; and then, wide, exclaiming "Let us go on, or I shall do worse next time!" He drank some beer, and then he was handed some wine, which he only sipped, saying wittily if he took too much he should feel the effect of it, whereupon the happy hearers "laughed like a swarm of flies." Some *frauleins* from Hamburg gave him a monstrous nosegay for the Empress, which he told them he himself would carry to Ischel and present to her that very day. The thrashing he underwent at Sadowa seems to have given popularity to the manners of the Kaisar.

We hear of the appearance of the cattle disease at a great many points, East and West. The authorities in almost all the States have taken active measures to prevent its spread. In the meantime, great numbers of people in all the large cities are refraining from the use of beef, and are resorting to mutton, pork, poultry and fish in its stead. There are good reasons to believe that the disease will soon be controlled, and its spread prevented.

Funeral of Charles Loring Elliott.

The remains of Charles Loring Elliott, the distinguished portrait painter, arrived in this City yesterday from Albany, escorted by his friends and late companions in art—the sculptors Palmer and Calverly, also Messrs. Louis Lang, Sanford Thayer, S. P. Avery, Fred. S. Cozzens and the deceased artist's son and his two brothers. The body was conveyed to the National Academy of Design, where this morning the friends of the deceased, and they are many, may have a last look at the familiar face. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the funeral obsequies will begin by the removal of the body from the academy, and close with its burial in Green-Wood Cemetery.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

There was no "foul play" on the part of the Deputy Sheriffs at this establishment last evening. The house was crowded in every part, and the drama was performed from beginning to end without the slightest interruption. The only scene not on the bills was the appearance of Mr. Harkins in front of the curtain, at the end of the second act, to inform the audience that, in accordance with the injunction of Judge Barnard, the management were now performing "Foul Play" precisely as it had been enacted at the Holborn Theatre, London, and not as presented at the New-York Theatre, in Broadway. Mr. Harkins had the manuscript of both versions in his hand while he was making these remarks. After some further observations, thanking the public for their generous sympathies in standing by him and the management of the Broadway in defence of the right, Mr. Harkins retired amid a round of hearty applause; after which the play went on to the end, without any further incident worthy of note.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

The management of this reconstructed establishment, last evening, gave an entertainment to the members of the Press, and other gentlemen especially interested in the progress of art. The company was a very numerous one, and appeared to be unanimous in expressions of admiration at the many changes for the better that have been made in the establishment, exterior and interior. The theatre, or lecture-room, has undergone a complete transformation, and may now be considered one of the handsomest, as well as one of the most comfortable places of public amusement, in the City. That portion of the edifice devoted to the Museum proper, is already well stocked with rare curiosities, but we have the assurances of Messrs. Wood, Barnum & Colville, that "the greatest is behind"—in other words, present attractions are as nothing to those which the future has in store. The house will be thrown open to the public on Monday next. Among the company present we noticed Messrs. Holmes, of the *Dispatch*; Chase, of the *Herald*; Williams, of the *Post*; Hows and McMillan, of the *Express*; Shanly, of the *Albion*; Morris Phillips, of the *Home Journal*; Fulton, of the *Mercury*; and Nicholson, of the *Season*.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

NATIONAL BANK SECURITIES.

The Comptroller of the currency has on deposit as security for the circulation of the National Banks, $243,439,150 in five-twenties and gold-bearing bonds of 1881, $90,122,150 in 10-40s, and $8,260,000 in Pacific Railroad bonds. The Pacific Railroad bonds have been received as a substitute for gold-bearing bonds which have been withdrawn. The gold-bearing bonds are received at 90 cents, 10-40s at 86 and Pacific Railroad at 80. An attempt is being made to cast suspicion on the Department for allowing the subsititution, but an examination of the law shows that it is authorized. The Pacific Railroad bonds are redeemable in 1876, at which time it is presumed specie payment will be resumed, and they will then undoubtedly be the best securities in market. It is proper to state that but few changes of this kind have been allowed, and it is not expected that they will be continued.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

Some time since Secretary Seward wrote to Minister Bancroft, at Berlin, to advise Bismarck to recognize the Mexican Republic and the Government of Juarez. M. Bismarck received the suggestion readily, and, acting on it, advised Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister to this Government, to effect the necessary arrangements through Mr. Seward. The latter forthwith gave notice of the success of his attempt to Juarez, and very unexpectedly received a reply from him, that the Mexican Republic having expelled all the representatives of Powers which had recognized Maximilian, it was impossible for it to receive a Minister from Prussia without previously entering into a treaty of friendship with that Power. This M. Bismarck refused to do, and consequently Mr. Seward has been obliged to retrace his steps, very evidently not much pleased with the result.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Meade has not arrived here yet. Edmund Cooper has written a letter to the President announcing his intention to remain in Tennessee, from which it is inferred he has abandoned all idea of becoming Internal Revenue Commissioner. Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, started for his home in that State to-day.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

It is proper to state that the rumors of frauds in the Revenue Bureau do not implicate Commissioner Rollins. It is stated by the friends of Secretary McCulloch that he expects to effect a compromise with Commissioner Rollins in the matter of appointing Supervisors very soon.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner Rollins has instructed some of the detectives employed by the Internal Revenue Bureau to perform the duty of Supervisors in cases where such services are required, until Supervisors under the new Tax law shall be appointed by the proper authority.

The following-named persons were appointed storekeepers under the new Tax law:

William G. Lee, New-York, and Barnard Barnard, New-York City.

The following were appointed gaugers:

Frank Webb, Eighth District; Henry C. De Alma, Second District, and Thompson C. Dunn, Sixth District, New-York; Robert F. Long, Henry Olmstead and W. S. Grant, 6th District of Kentucky; Milton G. Gillette and Holmes C. Patrick, Fourth District of California; Robert D. Ferguson, District of Columbia, and William B. Van Hook, Third District of Ohio.

THE JUDICIARY OF VIRGINIA.

Judge Underwood is in this city still engaged in the effort to reorganize the Judiciary of Virginia, in accordance with the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

PERSONAL.

Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, left Washington to-night for New-York City, on public business.

Perry Fuller to-day entered his bond of $100,000 as Collector of Customs for the Port of New-Orleans. He will leave for that city to-morrow.

Nathan Sargent, Commissioner of Customs, has gone hence for the purpose of making a tour of inspection on the northern frontier, and of looking after the smuggling business.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Charles Verghon as Consul of Bavaria at Chicago, Ill., and Charles A. G. Adare as Consul of Bavaria at Cincinnati.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The following are the receipts from Customs from Aug. 17 to the 22d, inclusive, at the ports below mentioned:

Boston	$492,761
Philadelphia	237,859
New-York	2,907,677
Baltimore	120,404
San Francisco, from July 27 to Aug 1	226,964
Total	$3,985,[illegible]

The Incarcerated Girl, Mary Ann Smith.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ever since that article from the *Tablet* appeared in your columns last week, I have been expecting that some notice would be taken of it, either editorially or by correspondents. Allow me to call your attention to two grave questions which it suggests:

First—Of what value are the words or letters of this young woman under duress, and obliged by, no one knows (but we may shrewdly surmise) what, mental or physical influences to write whatever may be dictated to her? Compare them with her protestations in open court when not acting under pressure. Can any candid and rational man hesitate as to which of the two are to be believed?

Secondly—It is assumed by the young woman's father and the *Tablet*, that she was a "bad girl." In what her depravity consisted, beside wishing to be a Methodist, is not stated, nor is there before the public any proof of its existence, only the insinuations of persons with whom insinuations and even downright assertions are cheap, it being part of their system that the end justifies the means. Certainly it does seem rather cool to affirm of the Methodists—the largest denomination of Christians in the country, I believe—that any person wishing to join their Church must necessarily be bad. Let us have the proof. Let these people tell the truth, if they know how and can be made to. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the public will expect something more than the loose assertions and vague hints of persons whom it is not always quite safe to believe upon oath.

CARL BENSON.

Northern Merchants and the Southern Trade.

From the Brooklyn Union, Aug. 27.

We are assured, on what seems very good authority, that a meeting of the leading dry goods firms of New-York was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was resolved that they would sell no more goods to merchants in the Southern States except for cash during the present season. This is very significant action on the part of the perspicacious business men of the metropolis, and furnishes an example which will undoubtedly be promptly followed by all merchants dealing in whatever business with the Southerners. It shows that the threats of another revolution in which the Democratic leaders have so liberally indulged; the continued anarchy in which the rebels have retained many of the Southern States; the persistent determination of President Johnson to prevent the loyal men from governing the South, and the revolutionary speeches of Frank Blair and of Southern fire-eaters, who have taken their cue from him, are having their effect on loyal merchants at the North, who consider their extensive business interests, the preservation of the country and their financial security, of too great value to be hazarded among a people, many of whom still owe largely on goods sold to them years ago, and who have shown that their loyalty to their obligations to the country cannot be relied upon any more than their loyalty to their obligations to their fellow merchants.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sale of American Hay by Auction at Liverpool.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Among the cargo of the steamship *Nebraska*, which arrived at Liverpool a few days since, was a large quantity of hay shipped from New-York to be sold in this market. This hay was accordingly put up at auction in Liverpool yesterday, and the whole lot was sold at from 90 to 100 shillings per ton. English hay, of no better quality than the American, readily brings nearly, if not quite, 200 shillings per ton.

TURKEY.

Banquet to the Turkish Ministry by Admiral Farragut.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Admiral FARRAGUT gave a grand banquet yesterday on board of his flagship, the *Franklin*, to the members of the Turkish Ministry and the Ambassadors of the foreign Powers at Constantinople.

BULGARIA.

Conflict Between Turkish Troops and Insurrectionists.

PESTH, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Advices from Rustchuk report that the insurrectionary bands have again made their appearance in Bulgaria, and several conflicts have taken place between them and the Turkish troops, the result of which is as yet unknown.

ITALY.

Rev. Dr. Manning to be Made a Cardinal—Cardinal Antonelli to be Relieved.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Dispatches from Rome state that Rev. Dr. HENRY E. MANNING, the eminent Roman Catholic divine, and Archbishop of London, is to be made a Cardinal.

It is also reported that Monsignor JOSEPH BERARDI will soon relieve Cardinal ANTONELLI as Secretary of State and President of the Papal Ministry.

TURIN, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Prime Minister, Gen. MENABREA, has arrived at Nice.

FRANCE.

The Emperor to Visit the Camp at Chalons—The Sale of Figaro Prohibited.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 27.

It is announced that the Emperor will visit the camp at Chalons on the 2d of September.

The sale of the *Figaro* (newspaper) in the streets of Paris has been prohibited.

DENMARK.

The Decimal System Not to be Adopted.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Danish Government has decided against the adoption of the decimal system of coinage in the national mints.

PORTUGAL.

A New Loan to be Raised—The Fortifications of Lisbon.

LISBON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

In the Chamber of Peers to-day, a bill for raising a loan of 19,000,000 francs was passed.

The Chamber has also voted a supply of 500,000 francs for the fortification of the City of Lisbon.

Preparations for the Execution of a Negro in Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Yesterday morning a guard from Major PUTNAM's command, stationed at Camp Hamilton, Va., some ten miles distant from the Fort, proceeded to Norfolk to take charge of a colored man named HARRISON YOUNG, and convey him to Warwick Court-house, where he is to be hanged at 10 o'clock to-day. The prisoner, together with three confederates, were convicted of murdering Mr. WOOTEN, of Warwick County, in the Fall of 1866. They have been confined since that time in the Norfolk County Jail, and have been reprieved three times, once by Gov. PIERPOINT and twice by Gov. WELLS. His associates have succeeded in having their sentence commuted to imprisonment for a term of years, but the evidence against YOUNG was too conclusive to admit of further clemency.

Major PUTNAM left for the scene of execution at an early hour this morning, accompanied by a strong guard of soldiers, to suppress any disturbance that might arise. The prisoner will be taken to the scene of execution by the military guard, where he will be turned over to Sheriff WOLLICOTT, of Warwick County, and by him hanged.

Fenian Head Centres Expected in Canada—Lynch Law at Petrolia.

OTTAWA, Canada, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Government Detectives say they have information and descriptions of several Head Centres and leading Fenians who are expected here at WHALEN's trial. Hon. J. H. CAMERON and Hon. M. C. CAMERON, of Toronto, have been retained to defend WHALEN.

The French frigate *D'Estrees* arrived at Montreal this afternoon.

A great cricket match was played at Toronto to-day between the military and civilians of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which resulted in a victory for the military by 53 runs.

PETROLIA, Canada, Thursday, Aug. 27.

GEORGE DEIGHTON, who was arrested last night on suspicion of stealing $500 from the landlord of the Putnam Hotel, was forcibly taken from jail by the citizens and conveyed to a derrick where a confession of the theft was extorted from him after being suspended three times, once by the wrists and twice by the neck until life was almost extinct.

The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Forty-seventh Brooklyn Regiment, Col. AUSTIN, arrived here on the steamer *Rip Van Winkle* this morning. They were extended a reception by the Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of this city, and the three regiments marched through the principal streets to the Washington Parade Ground, where the Forty-seventh Regiment was presented with a stand of colors by Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, on behalf of the State. The presentation was witnessed by a large concourse of people, and afterward the three regiments formed in line and marched to Broadway, where the Forty-seventh received a marching salute and took its departure, amid the firing of cannon and cheers of the multitude who had assembled upon the docks.

A Telegraph Suit in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have commenced a suit against the Atlantic and Pacific States Telegraph Company, for an injunction restraining defendants from engaging in the business of transmitting dispatches within the boundaries of California, and for $50,000 damages, by reason of the Atlantic and Pacific States Telegraph Company constructing their lines in close proximity, and removing the poles on the plaintiffs' line.

Flour, $5 50@$5 65. Wheat, $1 85@$1 95. Legal tenders, 70¾.

Democratic Demonstration in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 27.

The new Democratic Ranche was dedicated to-night. Addresses were made by Senator DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, Hon. G. V. N. LATHROPE and others of this city. The different Democratic Ward Clubs turned out in large numbers, and marched to the Ranche with bands of music, torches, transparencies, &c. Bonfires were built, cannon fired, and fireworks let off. Great enthusiasm was manifested by both speakers and audience.

The Georgia Legislature—The Eligibility of Negroes.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 27.

In the Senate to-day the bill postponing the election in the city of Savannah until the second Tuesday in December, was passed by a vote of 33 to 7. It also increases the number of ballot-boxes to three.

Mr. CAMPBELL, a negro, opposed the postponement. He said if the ballot-boxes were in one building the negroes would have no chance to vote, and if they were not allowed to vote they would fight. He warned Senators to be careful how they act.

In the House a long and warm discussion took place on the eligibility of negro members and the right of negroes to hold office.

Mr. TUMLIN, a Democrat, said the question was one of vital importance to both races in Georgia. They are here now consuming the people's money, and the action of the Legislature was clogged until the question was settled.

A vote on the motion to reconsider the adoption of the minority report stood—ayes, 85; nays, 53.

Mr. SCOTT, a Democrat, made a speech on the motion to adopt the substitute declaring all the negro members ineligible. He said this Government was founded by the Anglo-Saxons. The superiority and supremacy of that race has never been denied on this Continent. The negroes were an ignorant and servile race. The majority of the colored members could neither read nor write, and did not know what the Constitution and laws were. The Supreme Court of the United States, the interpreter of the Constitution in every State of the original thirteen, recognizes the Africans as a separate race, WASHINGTON fought to establish a white man's Government. No change of administration can make the negro the equal of the white man, socially or politically. The right to sue and be sued gives no political rights. The Emancipation Proclamation simply declares that the negroes are free. Persons of color do not deny this, but do deny their right to sit here and make laws for the white race, and laws of Congress; nor do the Reconstruction laws give the negroes any right to hold office. He read from the speech of Ex-Gov. BROWN, who says, "Our Constitution does not confer on the negroes the right to hold office, but simply to vote," and continued: If neither the Constitution of the United States, nor the Sherman-Shellabarger bill did not confer on the negro the right to hold office, whence did the Georgia Convention get the right to confer it upon them?

At the conclusion of the speech the House adjourned.

The Louisiana Legislature—The Integrity of the Governor and Members of the Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 27.

A resolution was yesterday offered in the House—similar to those offered in the Senate Tuesday—calling for a committee of inquiry to inquire into the charges affecting the official integrity of the Governor and certain members of the Legislature. The House refused to receive the resolution, a suspension of the rules being necessary for their reception. To-day, under a suspension of the rules for the purpose, Mr. MCMILLAN, the leading Radical of the House, introduced a preamble and resolution in substance as follows:

Whereas, The Representative of the Tenth District, Parish of New-Orleans, W. POPE NOBLE, on the 26th inst., asked leave to introduce a resolution inquiring into certain assumed rumors touching the official integrity of the Governor; and,

Whereas, The *Times*, (newspaper,) to which the said member is or has been attached, this morning gives publicity to a resolution sought to be introduced, founded on the charges therein contained,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to investigate the action of the member from the Tenth District, and, if in the opinion of said Committee, he was prompted by malice and a desire to promote the interests of his political party by this unwarrantable proceeding, then the said Committee be and he is hereby instructed to present a resolution expelling the said member from this body.

The yeas and nays were called for and the resolution was lost: yeas 26, nays 38; the Democrats without exception voting for the Committee of Inquiry.

Gen. Rosecrans and the Rebel Generals—An Address from them to be Published.

GREEN BRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Thursday, Aug. 27.

Gen. ROSECRANS left here at 10 A. M. for Washington, taking with him the address and correspondence of the representatives of the South here. The General declined to make it known. It is in substance a proclamation of the sentiments of the Southern people on the political situation. It will be made public by Gen. ROSECRANS, with an address of his own, through the Central Democratic Conservative Executive Committee of Washington. It is signed by Gens. Lee, Beauregard, Echols, and Anderson, Alex. H. Stevens, Govs. Letcher, Pickens, and all the prominent men here. Many representatives of the Press are here. Assistant Postmaster-General ZEVELY and Mr. COCHRANE, a prominent Washington banker, are here. Secretary BROWNING is at Covington, and will arrive this evening.

Missouri Politics—The Rules and Regulations Issued by the Superintendents of Registration.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Democratic papers of this city publish this morning what purports to be a list of rules and instructions adopted by a Convention of the Superintendents of Registration recently held in this city, designed to govern the Registers in different election districts in the State. These instructions are denounced as a direct violation of the Registration law and the State Constitution, as altogether infamous in their character, and the issuance of them an outrageous usurpation of authority on the part of the Superintendents of Registration.

The State Colored Convention in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Colored State Convention yesterday, passed resolutions that in consideration of having fought and bled in defence of the Union, and assisted in paying the expenses of the State Government, they demand that the word "white" shall be stricken from the Constitution, and that the colored people of Missouri be given equal rights and privileges before the law.

Resolutions were also adopted in favor of organizing auxiliary suffrage clubs throughout the State, the appointment of a State Executive Committee, and recommending that the 29th day of October be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

Delaware Democratic State Convention—Suffrage Resolution.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Democratic State Convention met at Dover yesterday, and nominated BENJ. T. BRIGGS, of Newcastle, for Congress. He was a candidate in 1862, and beaten by GEORGE P. FISHER, Unionist, by a small majority.

The following resolution, which was adopted by the State Convention in June, was again affirmed as one of the principles of the party:

Resolved, That the elective franchise is a political privilege, and not a natural right, and is to be granted or withheld by the several States to their respective inhabitants, as in the free, sound judgment and discretion of each State shall be deemed best for the public interest and welfare.

The Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts to be Tested in the Virginia Courts.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Thursday, Aug. 27.

In the case to-day, before the Circuit Court, of GOLDEN *vs.* KING, (*in detinue* for a horse,) an order was read from the Military Commander of the State ordering the case to be dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff, and the Court, considering it had no alternative, had the order entered. The counsel for the plaintiff excepted to the order, and it is expected that the case will be carried to the higher Court on a *mandamus* to compel the Judge to try the case, thus testing the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts.

Democratic Congressional Nominations.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Fifth District Democratic Convention met here to-day, and nominated ORESTES CLEVELAND, Ex-Mayor of Jersey City, for Congress. The Third District Democratic Convention met at Somerville yesterday, and nominated JOHN T. BIRD, of Huntington, for Congress. The Second District Republican Convention met at Tom's River to-day, and nominated Gen. JAMES F. RUSLING, of Trenton.

Death of Hon. David L. Swayne, LL.D. of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 27.

Hon. DAVID L. SWAYNE, LL. D., late President of the University, died to-day. Some weeks ago he and Prof. FETTER were thrown from a wagon, and Mr. SWAYNE seriously injured. His death is attributed to the injury. Yesterday he was cheerful, and indulged hopes of recovery. His death will be sincerely lamented.

The city has been very quiet since the adjournment of the Legislature on Monday last.

A warm Presidential canvass is expected in this State, and both parties are moving energetically.

Most of the white United States troops are being removed from the State, and one or more regiments of colored troops are being concentrated.

Death of a Boston Actress—An Absconding Clerk—The Washington Grays.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Mrs. MCCLANNIN, an actress attached to the Boston Museum Company, died yesterday after a brief illness.

JOHN SACKRIDER, a clerk with SACKRIDER & KING, commission merchants, has absconded, having realized a considerable amount of money on forged checks. The total of his forgeries is said to be fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

The Washington Grays left here this morning for Providence, where a grand reception awaits them.

The New-England Fair at New-Haven—Governors Expected.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 27.

It is confidently expected that all the Governors of the New-England States, with their respective staffs, will be present at the New-England Fair, which will be held in this city next week, and will address the people some day during the exhibition. A large number of prominent men of the country have expressed their determination to be present the entire week.

Railroad Accident in Massachusetts—One Man Killed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 27.

A collision occurred this afternoon between a freight and a wood train on the long bridge over the Connecticut River, near Holyoke. One man was instantly killed, one thrown into the river but afterward rescued, and four others badly wounded. An engine and twelve cars were badly wrecked, but the bridge is but little damaged.

The Spiritualist Convention at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 27.

The attendance at the Spiritualist's Convention last evening was large. A series of resolutions were presented and discussion on their adoption commenced. The discussion was continued at the session this forenoon. A committee on the organization of children's lyceums was appointed this forenoon. The statistics of spiritualism in Ohio were read. A Mrs. WHEELER, of Ohio, addressed the Convention while in a trance state.

Arrival of the New-York Washington Grays at Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 27.

Company B, of the Washington Grays, of New-York, arrived here this morning from Boston. They were received by the Providence Horse Guards, the Burnside Zouaves and the Marine Artillery. They were entertained by the Governor and at the Horse Guards' Armory, and were afterward taken to Rocky Point for a clambake and to Narragansett Park to see the races. The Grays left for New-York *via* Stonington this evening.

Desperate and Bloody Affray in St. Louis—A Man and Woman Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Last night MICHAEL LEONARD and JOHN BURNS got into an altercation regarding some domestic grievances. LEONARD stabbed BURNS with a bowie knife inflicting wounds from which he died soon afterward.

The wife of BURNS was also stabbed by LEONARD and instantly killed.

The State Bank of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Attorney-General's opinion of the bill closing the operations of the Bank of the State, declares the State liable for all the obligations of the Bank, and says the Legislature can dispose of the assets as it sees fit.

Congressional Nomination in Wisconsin.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Thursday, Aug. 27.

Hon. C. C. WASHBURN, was renominated to Congress yesterday by the Republican Convention.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 27.

Hon. D. S. BENNETT was nominated by acclamation for Congress by the Republican Convention here to-day.

LILIPUTS AT LONG BRANCH.

Turn Out of the Seaside Infantry—A Daylight Revel at the Stetson House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1868.

My letter of yesterday was a melancholy one, for assuredly it is not pleasant to write of the woes of one's neighbors. I have heard of people in my time, so ill made up mentally, that enjoyment of their slippered ease at the parlor fire increased as the rain fell heavier, and the wind blew lustier out of doors; but, I confess—with a blush at my own egotism—that I am a plant more sensitive to outside pressure. My feelings have suffered acutely on account of the losses of the ladies. If the light-fingered rogues had contented themselves with chronometers, overcoats and paper collars, the loss would have scarcely wrung a sigh from me; but, when they took away those beautiful things, which had become familiar to me as they sparkled on the fair bosoms of their fairest owners, dangled in their ears, or glittered on their fingers, I felt as if the light had been suddenly turned down, the orchestra begun to wail, and the world to weep, and that I was in duty bound also to make a libation of myself. Some sorrows are short-lived happily, and this was one of them; we have all got over the robbery already, especially those who have lost nothing, and we are once again obedient atoms in the whirlwind of enjoyment.

THE INFANTRY.

Do not be alarmed, the Twenty-second has not come down again, although I am sure they would like to. The infantry of which I have to say a word are of a very different organization. To-day one of the most thoroughly pleasing affairs of the season came off at the Stetson House. In response to the invitation of Mr. CHARLES STETSON some seventy children assembled at noon in the parlor of the house, attired in fancy dress. By a pleasant conspiracy among mothers the costumes in greater number were in miniature those of the "Grande Duchesse" and "Barbe Bleue." The effect was charming, and the enjoyment of the delighted crowd of Brobdingnagians who gathered to see the Liliputs was as great almost as that of the little ones themselves. Among the most striking figures was that of a little lady in early teens—Miss GAITHER—costumed as the *Grande Duchesse* herself. Her appearance was greeted warmly by the privileged thousands, who gathered on the piazza and sat around the ball-room. This grand little lady was just fresh from the fingers of DELIGNE, the costumer, who immortalized himself in this *chef d'œuvre*. While this costume was extremely beautiful, many of the others were scarcely less so, and all were charming. By another conspiracy, also an agreeable one, the pretty crowd was photographed, so that country cousins and absent city ones can see how well we looked, and be ashamed that they were absent and sorry for it. Dancing then began, and with the first quadrille Fun became master of the revel—aye, fun for certain, neither marred by envy nor clogged by silly conventionalities, and the happy round was kept up for many hours, until weary with excess of enjoyment the children gave place to those of older growth, and were wafted away to dreams of fairyland. Verily it is pleasant to be young, to have a loving mother and a rich papa.

D. O'C. T.

THE TURF.

Last Day of the Meeting at Narragansett Park—Stonewall Jackson, Bayonett, Narraganset and Fanny Cheatham the Winning Horses.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PARK, PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 27, 1868.

The third and last day's racing at Narragansett Park, to-day, was witnessed by the largest assemblage of visitors that has been present throughout the meeting. The elegant and spacious grand stand was filled with a brilliant gathering of the *élite* of Rhode Island; Newport also sending numerous and fashionable delegations of its visitors to assist on the occasion. The weather was, as on the two previous days, delightful and pleasant; a cool breeze agreeably tempering the heat of the sun. The management has been throughout perfect in every point, and the thorough enjoyment of the sport has been without alloy. A high degree of praise is due to the energetic and courteous Secretary of the Association, Mr. GEO. H. SMITH, and his able colleague, Mr. W. P. CONNER, the clerk of the Course, who, by their admirable arrangements and clever business tact in the execution of the details of management, effected this desirable result. A strong force of police were present, but their services were confined entirely to the discharge of the duties of gate-keepers, &c., for the most perfect order and decorum prevailed throughout the three days of the meeting. To Col. SPRAGUE and the Association the brilliant success which attended their first race meeting must have been extremely gratifying. That the Narragansett meeting has at once taken a high and prominent position among the racing carnivals of the United States, is acknowledged by turfmen from every section. Possessing a race-course, with grand stands, stables, and other accessories unsurpassed in America, and actuated by a generous spirit of liberality and a sincere desire to elevate and make popular the sports of the turf, the Narragansett Park Association cannot fail in being eminently successful in the future, and securing the coöperation and assistance of turfmen throughout the Union. Among the visitors present we noticed Messrs. BELMONT, MORRIS, SANFORD, BABCOCK, HARDY, DENISON, LIVINGSTONE, &c., of the American Jockey Club; TRAVERS, HUNTER, WATSON, PURYEAR, &c., of the Saratoga Association; GOODWIN, HOPPER and TOLER, of the Paterson Association; WOOLEY, SMITH and WHALEY, of the Buckeye Club; COTTRELL and WILLIAMSON, Magnolia Club, Mobile, and many others.

The racing to-day was signalized by the success of the favorites, who won four out of the five races on the card. *Stonewall Jackson* nobly retrieved the laurels, lost by his defeat by *Climax* in the handicap race on the first day. *Bayonet*, another favorite, out of MCCONNELL & THOMPSON's stable, had no difficulty in beating his two opponents in the Narragansett Stake for three-year olds, while Mr. MORRIS' appropriately named two-year old colt *Narragansett*, who received the appellation after scoring his maiden victory on the turf in the first race run at this meeting, carried off in splendid style the Sequel Stakes and landed the odds laid upon his doing so. But the great sensation of the day, and, indeed, of the meeting, was the three-mile-heat race, when the despised filly *Fanny Cheatham*, who, after her defeat in the Rhode Island Cup the day before by *General Yorke*, had sunk into the lowest depths of estimation of the knowing ones, with the exception of a few staunch adherents, triumphed over her previous conquerer, the *General*, and overwhelmed with confusion her enemies and the Summer friends who had deserted her in her hour of defeat and degradation. There seems to be no doubt that the cause assigned by her trainer, Capt. MOORE, for her defeat in the cup race was the true one. The filly is a very hard puller on one rein, and in consequence always reins very wide at the turns, thus losing a great deal of ground in a race. To prevent this she has been accustomed to be ridden with a burr on the bridle, on the side on which she pulls so hard, but in the cup race the Captain was overpersuaded to let her be ridden without the burr, and in consequence the jockey could not prevent her running aside at the turns, by which she lost several lengths, and was only defeated by one length at the finish. To-day she was ridden with the burr, and although she still pulled perceptibly hard on one rein, it exercised a decidedly good effect, and she won cleverly over the longer distance from her previous victor, as well as over *Sleety*. So strong was the opposition against *Fanny Cheatham*, among the betting men, and so certain were they that she could not run three miles and repeat, that they backed *Sleety* against her for large amounts, and the stable won heavily in this way, as well as by buying her steadily in the pools at the low figure which she brought.

THE FIRST RACE.

The first race was the Consolation Purse of $500, two miles, for which *Morrissey*, *Red Dick* and *Stonewall Jackson* started. The betting was one hundred to forty on *Stonewall*. *Red Dick* made the running for a mile and a quarter, when the favorite, who had waited at his quarters, went up and challenged him, had him safe in a few strides, and won easily by three lengths, in 3:40¼.

SUMMARY.

Consolation Purse, $500, two miles.

T. G. Moore's g. h. Stonewall Jackson	1
D. McDaniels' b. h. Red Dick	2
D. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey	3

Time—3:40¼.

THE SECOND RACE.

The second race was the Narragansett Stake, for three-year olds, two miles. Of the twenty-one entries three started, viz.: *Bayonet*, *La Polka* and *Lizzie Rogers*. The betting was one hundred to thirty on *Bayonet*, who allowed *Lizzie Rogers* to make the running for a mile and a quarter, when he took the lead, and, easily stalling off *La Polka's* challenge, won easily by two lengths, in 3:45.

SUMMARY.

The Narragansett Stake, for three-year olds, $25 each, p. p., and $800 added; two miles.

McConnell & Harness' ch. c. Bayonet	1
M. H. Sanford's b. f. La Polka	2
D. McDaniels' ch. f. Lizzie Rogers	3

Time—3:45.

THE THREE-MILE RACE.

The third race was the three-mile-heat race; purse $300. The entries were *General Yorke*, *Sleety* and *Fanny Cheatham*. So strong was the prejudice against the last-named filly, arising out of her defeat the day before in the cup, that she was almost friendless except by a few who bought her in the pools because she sold so comparatively low, and by the immediate friends of the stable, who pluckily adhered to her, knowing what a great mare she really is. A large amount was bet that *Sleety* would beat her in their places in the race, and that the filly had a host of friends, who backed her outright to win, especially as her rider, Dr. WELDON, thought highly of her chance. In the pools *Yorke* brought $100, *Sleety* and *Fanny Cheatham* $50 each. The betting on this race was enormously heavy.

FIRST HEAT.—*Sleety* jumped off first, *General Yorke* second, and *Fanny* waiting behind, and in this order they ran the first mile in 1:59¼, *Yorke* crossing the score four lengths before *Sleety*, who was half as far before *Fanny*. The favorite increased his lead on the second mile, which he ran in 3:47, passing under the string six lengths ahead of *Fanny Cheatham*, who had taken second place. *Sleety* fell far behind on the third mile, and her chance was extinguished, the race being left to the other two. After passing the quarter-pole, *Fanny* went up to the *General* and, amid tumultuous excitement and cheering, deprived him of the lead, and was two lengths ahead at the half-mile pole. Rounding the last turn she went aside and *Yorke* closed on her. A magnificent struggle between the pair to the score ensued, *Fanny Cheatham* winning by a length in 5:41¼. *Sleety* was a long way behind the distance, but the distance judge not being at his post, she was not ruled out by the judges.

SECOND HEAT.—In one pool sold between heats, *Fanny* brought $1,000, *Yorke* $600 and *Sleety* $100. The parties who had been most determined in their opposition to *Fanny* now tried to hedge at a loss. *Sleety* forced the running for the first mile, run in 1:54¾, with *Yorke* second and *Fanny* waiting, as before. *Sleety* continued in front for the next three-quarters of a mile, when *Fanny* shot past her and led under the string on the second mile in 3:48¾, a clear length before *General Yorke*. On the last mile *Sleety* fell far behind, while *Fanny* maintained her lead all the way home, winning, amid loud cheering, by three lengths, in 5:43¾. *Sleety* was distanced.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $1,500; three-mile heats.

T. G. Moore's b. f. Fanny Cheatham, 4 years	1	1
Jerome Park stable's ch. c. General Yorke, 4 years	2	2
J. Eckerson's b. f. Sleety, 4 years		dis.

Time—5:41¼, 5:43¾.

THE SEQUEL STAKES.

The Sequel Stakes, for two-year olds, one mile, had three starters—Mr. MORRIS' *Narragansett*, Mr. SANFORD'S *Joke*, and Capt. MOORE'S ch. c. by *Daniel Boone*. The pool betting was $400 to $250 on *Narragansett*, who had won the Hopeful Stakes on the first day in the quickest time on record. *Joke* led for over a quarter of a mile, when *Narragansett* went up and passed her, and never afterward lost the lead, winning by two lengths easily in 1:48¾. MOORE'S colt second.

SUMMARY.

The Sequel Stakes, for two-year-olds; $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; one mile.

F. Morris' b. c. Narragansett, by Eclipse, dam Arlington mare	1
T. G. Moore's ch. h., by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie	2
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Joke, by Star Davies, dam Katonah	3

Time—1:48¾.

THE FIFTH RACE.

The fifth race was for hacks, gentlemen riders, dash of one mile, to carry 150 pounds or upward, $100 entrance, half forfeit. It was won by the favorite, *Black Knight*, ridden by C. LIVINGSTONE, very easily, in 1:54¾. *Ruby* second, *Caprice* third, *Content* fourth, *Relief* last.

This race terminated a very brilliant inaugural race meeting over the Narragansett Park Course.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Second Day's Proceedings—Abstracts of Interesting Papers Read Before the Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 27, 1868.

Among those who have come into town since the first report are Dr. JOHN TORREY and Prof. CHANDLER, of New-York; Dr. S. G. HOLBROOK, of Charleston, S. C.; Gen. BARNARD; Commodore JOHN ROGERS, of the Navy; Profs. DANA, BRUSH, BROWER and JOHNSON, of New-Haven; Dr. NEWBERRY, of New-York.

The first paper was by Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, upon the "Topography and Topographical Work West of the Hundred and Third Meridian of Longitude." Prof. WHITNEY, for the past eight years, has been zealously engaged in exploring the geology and natural history of California, under the direction of the Legislature. As preliminary to the proper publication of the work, it was necessary that there should be good maps of the natural features of the country. At the risk of leaving incomplete some of the geological work, careful surveys of the topography were made, and the results, so far as attained, were displayed to the Academy in a series of thirteen or fourteen large maps, suspended upon the walls. Among them is a map on the scale of six miles to the inch, occupying, at present, about one-third of the area of the State, but it is the territory containing ninety-five per cent. of the population. In this is condensed the work of six years, which was accomplished by triangulation, carrying inland the work commenced on the coast by the United States Government.

Another map showed the whole of Plumas County—a work of four years' labor, and embracing 3,000 different points of observation upon a surface about four feet square. One of the best maps shown was on the scale of six miles to the inch, and compiled chiefly in California and Nevada, from the notes procured by the Central Pacific Railway. These observations were made with great care, inasmuch as important practical matters are dependent upon its accuracy. A correct map may be the means of saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Company, whether by shortening the route or by choosing a less hilly course.

There were other maps shown, as one of the Shasta Mountains, the Yo Semite Valley, a general map of California, Washington and Nevada, upon the scale of twenty-four miles to the inch. All the parts taken from observations, made under the direction of the United States Government, are indicated by a pencil mark, while the rest was marked with ink. This was on account of the nearly complete worthlessness of all the observations made under the Government authority. WARREN's map, the Government compilation of all the facts in its possession, shows many serious errors. It is common for the points to be ten miles away from the proper longitude. Some of the errors were ascribed to Col. FREMONT, and resulted from erroneous astronomical observation.

It was remarked that Mr. KING's expedition, now traversing the Continent, near the fortieth degree of latitude, was equipped in the most satisfactory manner, consisting of a hundred men and the best of astronomical instruments. Naturalists, geologists, a photographer, draughtsmen and other men of skill accompany the expedition. When last heard from they were near Austin, Nevada, and they expect to reach Salt Lake by the close of the season. They have already sent back several valuable maps. They meet with serious drawbacks, particularly attacks from the Indians, but they are courageous, and will complete the task assigned them. This expedition was authorized by Congress.

The geographical facts obtained by Prof. WHITNEY have always been at the service of the public, and the improvements lately introduced into the maps of California had been chiefly derived from the survey. A map specially under their supervision is being engraved in Philadelphia, under the control of MONK, the leading geographer of the country, and it will be ready for the public in a couple of months.

The work done by Profs. WHITNEY was complimented highly by Prof. PIERCE, LESLEY, GUYOT and J. H. C. COFFIN. One said that the reason why West Point furnished so few good topographers was because the business of the Military Academy was to make soldiers and not scientists, and another remarked that this institution furnished only a general education like any academical college, and that excellence in any special department of science was obtained only by private exertions in later years. GUYOT suggested that the Academy take measures to urge upon the General Government the importance of extending over the whole continental area the accurate triangulation commenced by the Coast Survey along the borders. In the afternoon a note was read from Mr. KING, dated Aug. 13, at a point midway between the Sierra Nevada and Salt Lake. The discipline and health of the party was perfect, and valuable results were being obtained daily. He had found numerous fossils from the Trias, Carboniferous and the Devonian. It would appear that the great upheaval of the mountains took place after the deposition of the Trias or New Red Sandstone. Some beds of anthracite were found, and plans for future energetic work set forth eloquently.

The second paper was by Prof. TWINING, of New-Haven, upon an *invariable standard of length*. We have no invariable standard of length, when thousands of years are taken into the account. A measure once established may be destroyed by earthquake convulsion or the wear and tear of centuries. The best mode was to establish a metallic base of determinate length and preserve it from injury in a carefully constructed case. A very complicated case of this description was portrayed—one that might indicate a fifty millionth part of a meter, and record the variation. Steel and glass, though brittle, were recommended for use in the manufacture of instruments, for they do not lose their elasticity till the point of fracture is attained. The paper did not relate to a standard of invariable length, but to the adoption of a standard that should always be determinate. Some discussion followed the paper, calling in question the supposed advantages.

The third paper was entitled "Tides and Tidal Currents in an Estuary, or a Canal between two Tidal Basins, by Prof. PIERCE. The illustrations presented were those of the condition of the current at Hell Gate, at high and low tides, and formulæ were deduced from which the effect of obstructions in a channel might be calculated. The basis of the paper was that the current should be considered as a proper stream or river, and not a mere wave of oscillation. The water was actually transported from one point to another. The formulæ deduced will be made use of in laying out the work authorized by the Government in removing the obstructions at Hell Gate.

4. "Deep Sea Dredging in the Gulf Stream," by L. F. POURTALES. Count POURTALES will be remembered as the gentleman who discovered a part of a human skeleton in the coral reefs of Florida twenty years ago, and calculated, with the approbation of Prof. AGASSIZ, the age at 10,000 years. He has recently been employed by the Coast Survey to dredge the bottom of the ocean along the course of the Gulf Stream, in parallel lines, crossing the current, the lines being about ten miles apart. Generalizing the results, in starting southeasterly from Florida, he found the bottom for four or five miles made up of the common coral sand of that neighborhood, with very scanty traces of life. The next area, from 90 to 300 fathoms, and the first part of the way forming a plateau, is a rocky floor made of very hard limestone, derived from living shells. Life was abundant, consisting of lamp-shells, starfishes, crustaceans and mollusks generally. There were also many bones of the manatee, a dolphin-like animal, usually found living in shallow water. The third area was the regular and common ocean bottom, from 250 to 300 fathoms, covered by the chalky remains of foraminifera—these minute animals found several years since on the Telegraphic Plateau in the North Atlantic.

He also exhibited a map of the bottom of the ocean off the coast, and found, first, extending from the north of Florida to Montauk Point, near Block Island, R. I., a bottom of siliceous sand, perhaps a hundred miles wide. Outside of it was a calcareous bottom, occupying the whole area south of Georgia. Between the two, off the Carolinas, is a limited deposit of green sand, containing the foraminifera.

A letter was read from Prof. AGASSIZ, warmly eulogizing POURTALES' papers, and saying that he had solicited the honor of publishing the maps and other results in one of the volumes issued at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in Cambridge. It opens, he said, an entirely new chapter in natural history. It disclosed what had never before been known, the various faunæ at the bottom of the ocean. Among the animals obtained were some that had been extinct since the cretaceous and tertiary periods. Profs. LISLEY, HITCHCOCK and Dr. NEWBURY followed, with remarks on the bearing of those facts upon the formation of older strata.

5. Subdivisions of Cretaceous and Marine Tertiary Formations in California, by M. M. GABB, Palæontologist to the California Survey. This was a paper of great interest to the geologist. The subdivision of the California rocks can as yet be made only in the rough; the nicer distinctions can only be derived from protracted research. The tertiary formations are (1) the Modern; (2) Post Pliocene; (3) Pliocene; (4) Miocene, and possibly (5) Eocene. Of 233 species of fossils in the whole group, 148 have been found living, and 85 are entirely extinct. A calculation of the percentage of living animals, compared with the extinct, sustains the classification proposed thirty years ago by Sir CHARLES LYELL.

The Post Pliocene is a very important deposit along the coast south of San Francisco Bay, and rarely extends back into the country. It overlies the pliocene unconformably. Certain areas of it in the southern part of the State contain species of animals found living to the north, even as far as Alaska, none of which are found living in the vicinity. Other areas contain relics of certain southern species, found living only in the Gulf of California. The Pliocene is well represented, containing thirty-seven living and thirty extinct species. The Miocene is divided into two parts, first the bituminous shales, and second the heavy sandstones. The first embraces the bulk of the formation, both in thickness and area occupied. It also embraces the Petroleum. Both combined give a thickness of about seven miles—a matter unprecedented in geology.

An entirely new classification of the cretaceous rocks was presented, the upper rock being called the Tejon group, next the Martinez, the Chico and the Shasta; all derived from the names of localities where the several formations were best developed. The Shasta group contains numerous forms almost identical with those from the Neocomian of Central Europe and the Galt of England. The white chalk is probably represented in the Chico.

6. On the Constitution of Uric Acid and its Derivations, by WOLCOTT GIBBS.

7. "On New Methods in Analytical Chemistry, by W. GIBBS. These papers were exceedingly abstruse, though complimented highly for their simplicity by Prof. BARKER. They adopt the modern nomenclature for chemical formulæ so recently suggested by European *savants*.

ONEIDA.

Possible Murder.

During yesterday JOHN SCHADELL and PAUL BAKER quarreled at No. 11 Avenue B about their children. No blows were exchanged until Mrs. SCHADELL joined issue with her husband, she standing on the stoop. BAKER ran up stairs and struck her in the pit of the stomach with his fist, the effect being to precipitate her against the upper step, when she sustained severe injuries and became insensible. Medical attendance was summoned, and as Mrs. SCHADELL was not expected to survive, Coroner SCHIRMER was notified, who called on the patient, but he could not obtain her *ante-mortem* statement, as she was suffering from consumption. BAKER has not yet been arrested, though the Police made diligent search for him.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS.—BRENTANO has received by the *Cuba* his usual assortment of the London papers. The *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, *Judy*, *Echoes from the Clubs*, *The Tomahawk*, and all the rest may be found at his establishment.

For sunburns, freckles and blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion."—*Advt.*

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MARRIED.

GRIFFEN—WILCOX.—On Thursday, Aug. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, BENJAMIN GRIFFEN to ENNA, only daughter of Wm. J. Wilcox, Esq., all of this City.

MCCOSH—LAMBERT.—On Thursday, Aug. 27, by Rev. Mr. Chambers, at the residence of the bride's father, East 32d-st., HUGH C. MCCOSH to CAROLINE, youngest daughter of Joseph Lambert, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BOORUM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, CORNELIUS BOORUM, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 160 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

DAVIS.—At 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, Aug. 27, WILLIAM M., son of Otis B. and Lizzie W. Davis, aged 1 year and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 667 Greenwich-st., at 2 o'clock on Friday, 28th inst., without further invitation.

ESTES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, EMMA ESTES, aged 21 years.

The trustees and teachers of the Thompson st. School, New-York; the Graduating Class of 1866 of Packer Institute, Brooklyn, and friends of the family and of her uncle, Wm. Nathaway, are invited to attend the funeral from the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.

HEGEMAN.—At New-Utrecht, on Thursday, Aug. 27, JOHANNA, widow of the late Michael Hegeman, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Saturday, the 29th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

KANE.—At Craigville, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, SUSIE M., wife of Floyd F. Kane, and daughter of Nathaniel T. Thorn, deceased, aged 30 years, 6 months and 22 days.

Funeral service will be held at Highland Mills M. E. Church on Sunday, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

O'BRIEN.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 27, after a long and painful illness, SARAH O'BRIEN, widow of the late Terrence O'Brien, aged 51 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 239 West 52d-st., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, corner of 59th-st. and 9th-av., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

ROBERTS.—At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday morning, Aug. 27, COLDEN HOFFMAN, son of Martin H. and Clara L. Roberts, aged 6 months and 10 days.

Funeral from the residence of Miss Devereux, Flushing, on Friday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2:30 P. M.

ROGERS.—At Morrisania, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, JASON ROGERS, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral. The funeral services will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y. His remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., for interment. Cars leave 26th-st. depot, Harlem Railroad, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SHERMAN.—At Millburn, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 27, CATHERINE, widow of the late William Sherman, aged 84 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. F. Condit, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SIMONSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 27, after a short illness, SARAH E., wife of Joseph M. Simonson, Jr., in the 26th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, John F. Lee, No. 97 Lawrence st., on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

STURGES.—On Thursday night, Aug. 27, CHARLES D. STURGES, son of L. L. Sturges.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITNEY.—On Monday, July 20, at Fort Mojave, Arizona, CHARLES TURNER, son of Abijah and Elizabeth J. Whitney, in the 25th year of his age.

San Francisco papers please copy.

YEOMANS.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, Rev. EDWARD D. YEOMANS, D. D., Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in that place, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Central Hall in Orange on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Train by Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL—[No. 231.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Morton-street, North River, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868. Must have been in the water about ten months. Entirely too decomposed for description. The only article of covering found on the body was a pair of blue woolen stockings.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.
JOSEPH CUSHMAN, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 232.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at corner Barclay and West streets, by Officer John McDonald, of the Third Precinct, Saturday, Aug. 22, at 5:30 A. M., aged about thirty-three years, slim built, sandy hair, blue eyes, good teeth, spare face, sandy moustache. Dressed as follows: White shirt, straw hat, two dark cloth coats, light-colored vest, striped pants, shoes, dark socks. Body removed to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.
JOSEPH CUSHMAN, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

750 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is the length of time they have to run.

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

AUG. 12, 1868.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B. 11:45; C. O and D. 11:25; E and F. 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS.—BLACK, brown, instantaneous, natural, durable; best in use; quantity equals dollar sizes. Depot No. 266 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE GRAND ORGAN built for the Catholic Cathedral of Augusta, Ga., will be publicly exhibited TO-DAY at Jardine's Organ Manufactory, 39th-st., near 2d-av.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR and whiskers; neat, judicious, appropriate; shaving 10 cents; shampooing and dyeing. No. 266 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Will be Ready, Saturday, Aug. 29.

MODERN WOMEN AND WHAT IS SAID OF THEM.

A reprint of a series of articles in *The Saturday Review*. With an introduction by Mrs. LUCIA GILBERT CALHOUN.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.	Ambitious Wives.
The Girl of the Period.	Platonic Women.
Foolish Virgins.	Man and his Master.
Little Women.	The Goose and the Gander.
Pinchbeck.	Engagements.
Feminine Affectations.	Woman in Orders.
Ideal Women.	Woman and her Critics.
Woman and the World.	Mistress and Maid on Dress and Undress.
Unequal Marriages.	Æsthetic Woman.
Husband Hunting.	What is Woman's Work?
Perils of "Paying Attention."	Papal Women.
Women's Heroines.	Modern Mothers.
Interference.	Priesthood of Woman.
Plain Girls.	The Future of Woman.
A Word for Female Vanity.	Costume and its Morals.
The Abuse of Match-Making.	La Femme Passée.
Feminine Influence.	The Fading Flower.
Pigeons.	Pretty Preachers.
	Spoilt Women.

In one volume, 12mo, handsomely printed and bound in cloth, beveled boards. Price Two Dollars. For Sale by all Booksellers.

Sent by the Publisher, post-paid, on the receipt of the price.

J. S. REDFIELD, Publisher,
No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881 and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, WM. COOPER, Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, &c.

T. L. TAYLOR & COOPER,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, Bought and Sold on Commission. NO. 5 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses. THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. Fox, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIR, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

E. D. MORGAN & CO. S. GANDY.
J. H. SWIFT. W. T. BLODGETT.
ISAAC N. PHELPS. A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY. GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York. No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

AUG. 21, 1868.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more coupons, due Sept. 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration and determine as to the propriety of this Company's aiding in the construction of a railroad from Indianapolis, Ind., to some point on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, in the State of Illinois.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of Aug. 29, instant, and will be reopened Sept. 10.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits. D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1868.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1868, FROM the Peninsula Railroad Company Bonds and the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company's Second Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—The coupons due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after that date by the Treasurer at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn.

CHARLES FOX, President.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., due Sept. 1, payable in New-York, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

AUG. 28, 1868. No. 51 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	112¾	114	5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July....	108	108¼
Coupon, 1881..	113¾	114	5-20 Coupon, '67...	107⅞	108⅛
5-20 Reg., '62....	108¾	108⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68.	108	108⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113¼	113¾	10-40 Registered.	101⅝	....
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109½	110	10-40 Coupon......	108¼	108½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111½	111¾	Gold..........	144⅞	145

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS;

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. In the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $51 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
B. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE Illinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of September, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to act for the ensuing year; also to elect three Inspectors of Election. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th of September. Dated Aug. 26, 1868.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.

CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL......................$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868.............70,862 24

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, Between 26th and 27th sts. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, Free from Government tax.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW draws interest from SEPT. 1. CHAS. PECK, President.

CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau, (near Fulton-st.,) New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

All deposits made on or before the first day of September, will draw interest from Sept. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $3,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1. R. H. BULL, Prest.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Secy. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

INTEREST COMMENCES THE 1ST OF SEPtember on money deposited on or before Sept. 1. 6 per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS HELD A SIMIlar position as resident governess in a young ladies' school; must be able to teach the higher English branches, the rudiments of singing and music. Apply, with references, at No. 320 West 31st-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

LESPINASSE'S

FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.

French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J.

Boys thoroughly prepared for COLLEGE, or for BUSINESS. Next session begins Aug. 26. For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 28th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS C. E. FERRIS will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 56 7th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 10.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.

Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.

The Fall Term at Cooperstown Seminary, Cooperstown, N. Y., will commence Sept. 8, and continue thirteen weeks.

For catalogue address Rev. O. PERKINS, A.M., Principal.

IDLEWILD.

HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.

French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $331 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. $225 a year. A remarkably healthy location. A home for boys, as well as a school for thorough drilling in all those branches necessary for business or college. An interview is solicited with parents or guardians having sons or wards to educate. The Principal will be in New-York City on Sept. 3 and 4. Circulars sent by leaving address at Box No. 157 Times Office.

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY, No. 54 Union-place, next Clarendon Hotel, will open TUESDAY, Sept. 1. The following well-known artists are connected with it: Mme. Eliza Lumley, Messrs. Carl Anschutz, Hugo Bussmeyer, Wentzel Kopta. For further particulars, apply to HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, England, kizeman and ex-scholar of his college, gives private instructions in all the branches of a collegiate course; highest references. Address CANTAB., University Building, Washington-square, New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, LITCHfield County, Conn. A family school for boys. For information call at A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York, or address as above.

Rev. A. N. LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

LINWOOD INSTITUTE, ON THE PALISADES, at Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J., a first-class family boarding-school for boys and girls. Apply to WILLIAM TRAVIS, Principal, Fort Lee Post Office, N. J.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MISS RICHEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Bay Ridge, L. I., will reopen on FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av., Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. No. 7 East 27th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

Boarding pupils limited to ten.

Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 18.

Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

MISS HAINES, AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.

For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 2d-st.

A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 25 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS:

TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 29th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $300 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, Sept. 3. The buildings are new and complete in all their appointments. The Department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments; the Classical and English Departments by competent and experienced Professors and Instructors. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of the following gentlemen, patrons of the Academy in New-York: Messrs. Thomas Rutter, Chas. H. Rogers, Jno. F. Paulison, Col. Abraham Van Buren, or Col. THEODORE HYATT, Pres. Penn. Military Academy, Chester, Penn.

COOPER UNION, FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The free night School of Science and Art for young men; the free day School of Design for young women, and the free vocal classes for both sexes will commence on the 1st of October next. Application should be made to, and all necessary information concerning these free schools for the working classes, can be obtained of the Curator, Mr. VINCENT COLYER, at the office of the Institute during the month of September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7½ to 9 o'clock. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14 at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.

CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MRS. FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, NO. 1,183 Fulton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.

T. H. SCHRINER, A. M.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal: will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 108 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, FOR TEN BOYS, (Business or College,) Passaic, N. J. For testimonials and reference from Messrs. Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, F. A. Conkling and others, address Rev. JOHN KERSHAW, Principal.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MOTHER—HOME—CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 508 Broad'y.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 202 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York;

Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn, WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This new first-class School will be opened Sept. 16, in the new Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, Rev. H. M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from the Faculty of Yale College, and ample City references. Designed for College or Business. Youth's Department from 12 to 20 years; juvenile from 8 to 12. Most competent teachers employed, and none but boys who are mannerly, obedient and willing to study, will be retained.

For other information or an interview, address the Principal at the Coleman House.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK. PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, directed by Mr. and Mrs. *ELISEE CHARLIER*, will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable school.

Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROUGHLY prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING an Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.

Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—BOYS, 634 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, 66 W. 36th-st.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, of Plainfield, in the County of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, rooms Nos. 3 and 4 in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 27, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin Smith, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1868.

au28-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. THORP, bankrupt.—No. 1,631.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles A. Thorp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1868.

au28-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE WENNER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George Wenner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1868.

au28-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD MARTINDALE, bankrupt.—Assignee's Notice of Sale.—The undersigned assignee of the estate and effects of the bankrupt above named hereby gives notice of the sale at public aution on FRIDAY, the 18th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of the following described articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupt, viz.: All the rights of action and claim for damages for failure of title against Horace H. Grigg on his warranty of title to 560 acres of wild land in Wisconsin, contained in three deeds dated Aug. 16, 1856, executed by said Grigg and wife to said bankrupt, and all rights of property and title accruing to said bankrupt under the same; also, a promissory note made by Anthony J. Bleecker for $457 50, dated Oct. 9, 1857, secured by deed dated Oct. 7, 1857, executed by James Bleecker and wife to said bankrupt as collateral, and conveying two lots of land, each 50 by 100 feet, known on a certain map entitled Map of the Village of Strattonport, made by John B. Holmes, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens June 2, 1851, by the numbers 449 and 601, and conveying two other lots of land, each 25 by 100 feet, known on a certain map entitled Map No. 3 of part of the village of Maspeth, filed in said Clerk's office March 25, 1854, by the numbers 252 and 253; also, all the right, title and interest at any time vested in said bankrupt, of, in and to the said lots, and all his rights of action and foreclosure, claim and demand, by or under said last-mentioned deed; also, 100 shares, of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Rochester and Cherry Run Oil Company of Rochester, N. Y.

AUG. 27, 1868. H. R. CUMMINGS, Assignee.

WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneer. au28-law2wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERWIN G. COMSTOCK, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Erwin G. Comstock, now of the town and County of Muskegon, and State of Michigan, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, New-York, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868.

ELIJAH DU BOIS, Assignee,

au28-law3wF Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

NO. 1,418.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW P. ROBBINS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Matthew P. Robbins, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au14-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,316.—Before Hull Fanton, Register.—At Watkins, New-York, Aug. 24, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BURR SHELTON, of Watkins, Schuyler County, New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN N. BEACH, Assignee,

W. H. GIBBS, Attorney. Watkins, New-York.

au28-law3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILBER LAMENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wilber Lament, of the town of Neversink, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868. JOHN A. THOMPSON,

au28-law3wF* of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN C. CATTUS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and JOHN KAUSCHE, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, and against the individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BOLTIS M. FOWLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HERMANN ROSENFELD, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 28, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. CHESTER, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, JR., and HENRY R. LYLE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Isaac Dayton, a Referee appointed by order of this Court, made on the 12th day of August, 1868, on the petition of Samuel L. Mitchill, will sell at public auction, at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described lands, stock, interest in claim and judgment and contracts, the same being held and owned by the said petitioner as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: 1. The Lyle Farm, so called, containing upwards of one hundred and three acres, situated in the town of Alleghany, in the County of Venango and State of Pennsylvania. 2. Five undivided sixteenth parts of the White Farm, so called, containing about seventy acres, situated in Harmony Township, in said Venango County. 3. One undivided sixth part of the Guild Farm, so called, containing about one hundred and forty-five acres, situated in said Harmony Township. 4. One undivided half of a strip of seven acres on the north side of the N. F. Stowel Farm, so called, situated in said Alleghany Township. 5. A lot of land containing less than one acre, situated near the Humboldt Refinery, in the town of Cornplanter, in said Venango County, formerly belonging to Thomas Turner. 6. A lot of land, sixty feet square, with frame house thereon, situate on the east side of Washington-street, sixty-four feet north from Pine-street, in Titusville, Crawford County, Penn. 7. Eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four shares of the capital stock of the National Oil Company of New-York; par value five dollars per share. 8. Nineteen thousand two hundred and thirty-four shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Petroleum Company; par value ten dollars per share. 9. Five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Webster Petroleum Company; par value five dollars per share. 10. All the right, title and interest held by the said petitioner under and by virtue of an assignment thereof made to him by said bankrupts, in and to a certain claim, and in and to a certain action brought thereon by them and others against John S. Dickerson, Francis A. DeWint, Edgar Reed and John W. Jones, upon which a judgment was recovered in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, (Dutchess County,) Dec. 10, 1866, against the said Dickerson, Read and Jones for fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars, in favor of the plaintiffs, and from which judgment an appeal is now pending. 11. A contract made between the said Samuel L. Mitchill, Jr., and George C. Carpenter, dated April 26, 1865, for the conveyance of certain lands and leasehold interests on East Hickory Creek and Cherry Run, in said Venango County; recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county, in Deed-book R. R., page 694, and assigned to said petitioner, Sept. 15, 1865. 12. Another contract, between the same parties, as the last above mentioned, and assigned at same date to the said petitioner; the said contract being for the conveyance of the Shaw Farm, so called, situated in said Cornplanter Township, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County in Deed-book R. B., page 695. Said five lots first above-described were mortgaged by said bankrupts to said petitioner by two instruments dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County Feb. 9, 1866, in Mortgage Docket No. 2, pages 388 and 392 respectively; said first-described lot was also mortgaged by said Henry R. Lyle to said petitioner by an instrument dated Feb. 2, 1865, and recorded in said Mortgage Docket No. ., page 2?6; said second-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Dec. 2, 1865; said third-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Oct. 19, 1865; said sixth-described lot was mortgaged to said petitioner by said bankrupts by an instrument dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Crawford County Feb. 8, 1866, in Mortgage Book L, pages 319 and 320, and was also conveyed to said petitioner by said bankrupts by deed dated Sept. 16, 1865. All the right, title and interest of said petitioner (acquired under said instruments and otherwise) and of the said bankrupts and of their assignee in bankruptcy, will be sold, together with said mortgages and contracts. The property will be sold in separate lots as described, and for cash. Complete descriptions of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, and at the law office of George A. Chase, Esq., Titusville, Penn. Also by virtue of a certain other order of the said Court, made in the matter of the said bankrupts on the petition of Elisha W. Chester, I shall, at the same time and place, expose for sale the following described property, held and owned by the said Elisha W. Chester as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: Two judgements recovered upon the same promissory note in the Superior Court of the City of New-York by the said bankrupts; one May 26, 1865, against John Egerton and Caleb Barstow for four thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-five cents; the other, March 17, 1866, against Henry W. Barstow Joshua L. Pope and William F. Barstow for four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents, which two judgments were assigned to said Elisha W. Chester by the said bankrupts, by assignment dated March 27, 1866. ISAAC DAYTON, Referee.

IN BANKRUPTCY — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK HOYT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Mark Hoyt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1868.

au14-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL L. GRIFFITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Daniel L. Griffith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1868.

au14-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH DINKELSPEIL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph Dinkelspeil, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au21-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. MELVILLE, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry B. Melville, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1868.

au28-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN R. TREMAIN, bankrupt.—No. 1,417.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin R. Tremain in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1868.

au21-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL STEINER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Steiner, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868.

CHARLES C. LEEDS, Assignee,

au14-law3wF* No. 293 Broadway, New-York City.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as child nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; would like to travel with an invalid lady, or care for growing children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; good baker of bread, pastry, and all kinds of desserts, and prefers a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 325 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ELDERLY Protestant woman to nurse an infant; can take the entire charge of it from its birth; or would attend a delicate lady and see to her housekeeping. Can be seen for four days at No. 321 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, (lately landed,) who has lived in private families in Dublin, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing. Apply at No. 353 3d-av., corner 27th-st., over store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN who can be highly recommended a situation as seamstress and take charge of grown children; can cut and make children's clothes; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 105 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen; would go out by the day; best reference. Call or address No. 572 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant girl, a situation as nurse or as companion to a lady; will make herself useful; good reference. Call for three days at No. 138 Attorney-st., one stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can operate on sewing machines; gives City reference. Call for two days at No. 215 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation in a small American family, to do general housework; good reference. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., rear, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; is also capable of taking charge of an infant; three years' reference from last place. Call for two days at 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY an experienced woman; can flute and do up ladies' fine muslins in the neatest style; City or country. At No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as general houseworker, in a small private family; City reference. No. 323 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single young man, Protestant; understands it in all its branches; will be prompt, willing and obliging; can be well recommended. Call or address for two days W. W. SMITH, seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; vegetables, fruits and flowers, greenhouse and hothouse, laying out of new grounds. No. 1 grape grower; can be well recommended. Address N. RAIL, Babylon, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SINgle man, just disengaged, as gardener; is thoroughly competent to take charge of green-house and graperies, laying out of grounds, &c.; best of reference as to character and capability. Address, for two days, J. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced English gardener, married, without family, who thoroughly understands the business; satisfactory reference as to ability and capacity. Address J. M., No. 117 Prince-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single man; can take care of a green-house, and is a good man around a gentleman's place; good references. Address T. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as good vegetable and fruit gardener; also understands the care and treatment of horses and cattle; will make himself generally useful; good reference if required. Address T. M., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; can give the best reference from some of the first families in this City for many years. Address A. A., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, or 213 West 29th-st., which will be attended to this week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 32d-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A situation as coachman, in either City or country; good reference. Call or address P. C., No. 30 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man: is a good milker; has good reference; will take moderate wages. Address J. T., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family or hotel; best City reference. Address E. D., No. 47 Robinson-st., New-York.

A RESPECTABLE BOY, OF 15 YEARS of age, of good moral habits and best of reference, is anxious to serve his time to some business; or would be glad to get into a store or office; unexceptionable reference given. Call at or address No. 111 West 19th-st., rear.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ATTORNEY EXPERIENCED IN TRYING causes, arguing motions, drawing pleadings and papers, searching titles, and managing the general business of an office, and who can furnish the best of references as to his abilities and character, desires a position with a first-class lawyer or law firm. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 3,078 Post Office, New-York City.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE ADVERtiser, understanding the manufacturing of dress and mantle trimmings, would like to take the management of a manufacturer's business. Address B. B., Girard House.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT A HOSPITAL ADJACENT TO this City, an experienced apothecary, to take charge of the dispensary department. One who wishes to prepare himself for the practice of medicine will find ample opportunities for the study of diseases. Address New-York Post Office Box No. 1,738. The best of references required.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO ACT AS agents for the Manhattan Company Operative Relief Association. Apply in person or by letter to LOTHAM, EMERY & CO., General Agents, No. 72 Cedar-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, who understands the care of grapery, green-house, &c.; must be married, with no children over two years. Inquire of or address S. T., care of H. G. Marquand, No. 43 Wall-st.

WANTED—AFTER THE FIRST WEEK IN September, a girl to do general housework; a Protestant German preferred; references required. Apply two days at No. 128 Allen-st.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE NOUvellement arrivée, desire trouver une place pour bonne d'enfant. S'adresser No. 202 rue 6ieme, pres de Bowery, for two days.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 31st instant, for the following articles, which must be of the very best quality, delivered immediately, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection thereat. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour named, at which time the proposals will be opened.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

1,600 pounds muriatic acid, 150 pounds nitric acid, 3,500 pounds sulphuric acid.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

1,000 pounds white lead in oil, 200 gallons Winter-strained sperm oil, 2,000 pounds "Prince's" metallic paint, 3 gallons copal varnish, 3 cross-cut and 3 rip saws, 1 dozen claw hammers, (cast-steel,) 6 oars, 8 feet; 1,000 official envelopes, buff; 1 gross lead pencils, "Faber's" Nos. 2 and 3; 1 dozen colored pencils, red and blue.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

308 feet (in 9 feet lengths) "Gum Suction Hose," of 2½ inch diameter, of Benedict, Torrey & Twombly's patent combination hose. Couplings and baskets are to be furnished by the Government to the contractors to fit on hose.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars to be had at this office.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster, United States Navy.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received until noon of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, for the graduation and masonry of that portion of the SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD, in the State of Missouri, between the present terminus of Little Piney and a point fifty miles southwest of said terminus. The work to be contracted for by sections according to the plans of the Chief Engineer.

Work to be commenced forthwith, and payments to be made monthly in cash.

The Company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposals to be directed to ANDREW PEIRCE, JR., Managing Director at the office of the Company, corner of 6th and Walnut sts., St. Louis, Missouri, where all profiles will be exhibited and information given by T. W. KISSOCK, Chief Engineer, or C. B. FISK, Vice-President. FRANCIS B. HAYES, President.

BOSTON, Aug. 22, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1868.

For the information of those intending to bid for the removal of rocks in Hell Gate, it is necessary to state that the contract will not necessarily be assigned to the lowest or to any bidder. The time which the bidder proposes to consume in performing the work, as well as the character of his proposed mode of operations as to practicability, will likewise be considered in assigning the contract. JOHN NEWTON, Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868.

The time for receiving proposals for furnishing tobacco and cigar stamps, under the advertisement of Aug. 15, 1868, is extended to Sept. 26, 1868.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....90
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD. No. 4 Bowling-green. New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock. noon.
EUROPA.....Aug. 29|CALEDONIA.....Sept. 19
IOWA.....Sept. 5|BRITANNIA.....Sept. 26
COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12|HIBERNIA.....Oct. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $116. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
CITY OF WHINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100|Steerage.....$35
To London.....105|To London.....40
To Paris.....110|To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$90|Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20|Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....|4|St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....|30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
LAFAYETTE.....SURGET.....THURSDAY, Oct. 1
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $147; second cabin, $88.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $148; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,
With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO.....Sept. 3|TARIFA.....Sept. 17
TRIPOLI.....Sept. 10|PALMYRA.....Sept. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, Thompson, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
JAMES E. ALLCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, in San Francisco.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. E. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
SEPT. 5—Steamship CALIFORNIA, (entire new,) connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
SEPT 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on
TUESDAY, Sept. 1
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on scrupulous time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. H. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. HARRISON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 3.
COLUMBIA. Capt. E. VAN SICE. Sept. 17.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. HARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DRAKEN, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without nightcrage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, and MARMION on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 86 West-st. COTAVIUS COHEN & SON, Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS, CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
The first-class steamship JUNIATA, 1,715 tons, HORE Master, will leave Philadelphia for Havana and New-Orleans, from Queen-st. wharf, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 8 A. M.
Fare to Havana, $50 currency; to New-Orleans, $60.
For freight apply on board, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 75 Widmm-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations. Returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 14, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States)
CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 5 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and all particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandize to Harrisburg and all stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT Foot of Chambers-st. Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:00 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Otford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
6 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 11 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South: 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Tickets to be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chamoers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. B. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROAD LINE, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 11, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
6 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st., and Whi-av. through to Buffalo. Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western train for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Dr wing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
5:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Roma, Watertown and Rutland. Connection for Troy with this train will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday Way train will run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie an intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 9 P. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:35 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats.
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:30 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
Superintendent Stonington Steamboat Company.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Hudson, Catskill and Athens; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One or these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers receiving the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45; Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Nyack 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at half and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WADNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs's Ferry, Irvington, being Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamboat MAGENTA will make her regular Sunday morning trip to Newburgh on SUNDAY next, Aug. 30, landing at Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock P. M.; Barclay-st., 7¼; Christopher-st., 7¾; 34th-st., 7¾; Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Leave Newburgh at 1½ P. M. Fare to Newburgh 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 27th, 10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 27th, 3:30 P. M.
Friday, 28th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 28th, 4 P. M.
Saturday, 29th, 1 P. M.	Saturday, 29th, 5 P. M.
Sunday, 30th, 7 A. M.	Sunday, 30th, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 30th, 6 P. M.	Monday, 31st, 6:30 A.M.
Monday, 31st, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES BERDSLEY, leaves Pier No. 1 North River, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

YONKERS FERRY.—FARE 15 CENTS.—Steamboat FLORENCE, Capt. BELKNAP, will leave Yonkers daily at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., for inwood, Carmansville, and 34th-st. Leave North Moore-st. 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, Catharine-st., daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New Windsor and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., E. R., at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Fare to Newburgh 50 cents.
Stops at 27th-st., East River, each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood, and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A.M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1868.
AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-street, New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That the following be established as an additional ordinance of this Board, pursuant to chapter 700 of the laws of 1867, and that the same be published in the manner required by law.
Resolved, That no cattle, swine, pigs or calves shall be driven through the streets or avenues of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, or any of them, except between the hours of 8 in the evening and two hours after sunrise of the next morning; but it shall any time be there driven except between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening, and 12 o'clock noon of the next day, nor shall more than twenty cattle, nine hundred hogs, or more than one hundred and fifty sheep be driven together; and they shall in the City of New-York, be so driven only through the following streets, that is to say, Canal, West, Clarkson, Carmine, Amity, Great Jones, Third, and Corlears streets, in their entire lengths; Battery-place, from West-street to State-street; Whitehall-street, from State-street to South-ferry; First and Eleventh avenues, in their entire lengths, south of Forty-fifth-street; Sixth-avenue, from Carmine-street to Amity-street; Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-third-street to Fortieth-street; Thirteenth-avenue, from Eleventh-avenue to Little Twelfth-street; Little Twelfth-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue; Thirty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Eleventh; Seventh-street, from Third-avenue to Stanton-street; Stanton-street, from Goerck-street to Mangin-street; Mangin-street, from Stanton-street to Grand-street; and Southstreet, from the foot of Roosevelt-street; Forty-second-street, in its entire length; Forty-fifth-street, from First to Second avenues; Sixtieth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues; the Transverse road, through Central Park; Seventy-second-street, from Second-street, from Third-avenue to Astoria Ferry; Ninety-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues; One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Second to Eighth avenues; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Manhattan-street; Manhattan-street, its entire length; First, Second and Eleventh avenues, in their entire lengths, north of Fortieth-street; Third-avenue, between Ninety-second-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street; Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street; Eighth-avenue, from Fortieth-street to McCom's Dam Road; McComb's Dam Road, in its entire length; and Tenth-avenue, from Fortieth-street to sixtieth-street; nor shall any such cattle, sheep, swine, pigs or calves be suffered to pass upon or across any sidewalk, or to remain in the streets or avenues, except when being driven in accordance with this ordinance. But droves of cattle arriving in the City of New-York by cars or by boats, may be driven from the place of unloading, being north of Thirty-ninth-street, to any existing cattle-yard, through the streets and avenues designated, without limit as to number, provided they are accompanied by not less than one attendant to every twenty head.
Resolved, That Ordinance No. 161, being the 16ist section of the Code of Health Ordinances, be amended by adding at and after the word "string" therein the following words, viz.:
"Nor shall any person at any time take or call into, or allow to be in any public street, place or ground, or into any public or private cellar, vault, privy, sewer, or area in said District any cross or otherwise dangerous dog, unless such dog be so adequately muzzled or controlled as to endanger no one."
Resolved, That Section ninety-nine of the Code of Sanitary Ordinances, be and is hereby amended to read as follows:
SECTION 99.—That every owner, lessee, tenant and occupant of any stall, stable or apartment in which any horse, cattle or swine or any other animal shall be kept, or of any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate within the built-up portion of any city or village, shall cause said liquid and manure to be so frequently removed to some proper place as to prevent any offensive accumulation, and shall, at all times, keep or cause to be kept, such stalls, stables and apartments, and the drainage, yard and appurtenances thereof in a cleanly and wholesome condition, so that no offensive smell detrimental to health shall be allowed to escape therefrom; and, when within three hundred feet of any occupied dwelling house, or of any manufactory where more than five persons are employed, the removal from the stable shall not be made, nor shall the manure or refuse from the stable be allowed to remain on any street or place near such stable, any time between 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. Every such stall, stable or apartment, where horses or cattle are kept shall have an underground and properly covered manure-vault, of not less than sixty-four cubic feet capacity, but the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent are respectively authorized to issue permits, to be regularly reported to the Board, regulating such removal within said hours.
[L.S.] HENRY B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

YARN, TWINE AND THREAD MANUFACTURERS.
TWINES, ALL KINDS,
THREADS, LINEN AND JUTE YARNS,
HEMP, FLAX,
FOR SALE BY
A. H. HART, & CO.,
Store Nos. 90 and 92 White-st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG NEWFOUNDLAND Saint, Russian breed; splendid watcher. Address SEYMOUR, Box No. 6,077 Post Office.

SAMPLE CARD WITH FORTY BADGES set, for $3. C. D. BLISS,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will, on MONDAY, Aug. 31,
DISPLAY
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKINGS
as follows:
ASTRACHANS,
REGALIAS,
VELOURS,
CACHEMIRS,
IRRESISTIBLES, &c., &c.,
IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.
Comprising the celebrated fabrics of
JOHANN WILHELM SCHMIDT,
FLAVIGNY FRERES,
LA BROSSE FRERES,
Le COMTE FRERES,
MONTAGNAC,
H. KAUFFMANN, &c., &c.,
to which they invite the special attention of wholesale dealers.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on
MONDAY, Aug. 31,
at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 164 5th-av., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rosewood pianos, mirrors, &c., all of which was made to order by our most celebrated makers, consisting of—viz.:
PARLORS—Velvet, Brussels and medallion carpets, carved black walnut suite in green reps, green reps window curtains, carved rosewood mirror-back etagere, elegant Bois-de-rose ormolu mounted centre-table, carved black walnut corner etagere, elegant gilt frame French plate mantel mirrors, rosewood fire-screen, carved black walnut marble-top buffet, gilt frame French plate pier mirr

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

Southern politicians and Presses, though so cruel and oppressive to the poor laboring men, houseless and homeless, who will thus be compelled to exercise the right of suffrage under duress, and with the menace constantly before them of being driven from their humble cabins and dispossessed even of the fields they are cultivating on shares.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

I need dwell but briefly on what the Republican Party proposes to do. Its history, its platform and its candidates speak to the full comprehension of the American people. To that history, to that platform and to those candidates it points with confidence and pride. It appeals, as ever, to the higher and better sentiments and impulses of the nation. It appeals to that comprehensive patriotism which embraces the whole country and the people of the whole country, to that love of liberty which accords equal rights to all men, to that sense of justice that gives equal protection to the poor man's cabin and the rich man's mansion, and to that humanity that lifts up the lowly and the weak. If success crowns its efforts, if the administration shall be intrusted to Gen. GRANT, with a House of Representation to sustain that administration, the policy of reconstruction will be perfected, the States will all be speedily restored to their practical relations to the General Government, equal rights will be assured and disabilities removed, the nation's faith will be untarnished, its currency and credit improved, and "Peace," in the language of Mr. LINCOLN, "will come to stay." Then the blood, poured out like Autumnal rains, will not have been shed in vain; for then united and free America, with liberty for all and justice to all, will enter upon a career of development, culture and progress, that shall insure a "future grand and great." No less significant and no less pronounced are the history, the platform and the candidates of the Democratic Party. Its history recalls no inspiring ideas, no beneficent policies, no ennobling deeds for patriotism, for liberty, for justice and for humanity. But it does recall images of slavery—its shackles, its whips, its unrequited toils and its all-pervading impurities—the slave power, its arrogant dominations and aggressive demands, ever associated with humiliating concessions, compromises and apostacies to freedom; dark conspiracies, lawless rebellion, fields of blood, taxation, debts, and the graves of the nation's dead. Its platform speaks of the Reconstruction acts as "revolutionary, unconstitutional and void"—beneficent acts by which seven disorganized Commonwealths were reorganized, on the basis of loyalty and liberty, and restored to representation in Congress, and to the blessings and benefits of the Union. Its candidates are pledged to "trample in the dust" those reorganized and restored Commonwealths, their Constitutions and laws, by which equal rights and privileges are accorded and secured to all. Those candidates are also pledged for that unconstitutional, un-American and wicked monstrosity, so alien in spirit and tone to the Declaration of Independence and the utterances of the fathers, "A White Man's Government," in place of the constitutional and American idea—a Government "of all, by all, for all." This record of fourteen years, this platform and these candidates, the wild, revolutionary and disorganizing utterances of BLAIR, TOOMBS, COBB and other Southern Democratic leaders, speak, in language not to be misunderstood by the country, the purposes of the Democratic Party, and what it proposes to do. The currency is to be further depreciated; the public faith broken, and the national honor tainted; State Constitutions are to be abrogated; the civil rights of millions impaired; the right to vote, now a possession, taken from three-fourths of a million of workingmen; the education of the people, so longed for by the poor of both races, is to be postponed; hatreds, insults and outrages to the loyal are to be intensified; the soldier, who fought for the restoration of seceding States, and who now hopes, by his skilled industry, to make the war-wasted fields of the South bloom once more, is to be forced to leave his new home, and the malignant spirit of slavery and caste is to rule again. Then this murderous advice of ALBERT PIKE, the friend and champion of BLAIR and SEYMOUR, addressed to the young men of Mississippi, may be accepted and followed to "the bitter end": "Young men, it is for you to bring back to the country its golden days. The South is our land. The North is a foreign and hostile realm. Stand at the altar of your country. Swear eternal hatred to its oppressors. Swear that the day shall come when the Susquehannah and Ohio shall be like rivers of fire, as they are now rivers of blood, between your native land and that of the Northern Huns, which no man shall attempt to cross and live." With one or the other of these two great parties, fellow-citizens, you are constrained to act in the coming election of a President of the United States. Consider well, I pray you, the histories, the platforms and candidates of these parties now asking your suffrage. Remember that by its fruits the tree is known, and by his deeds man is judged. Apply to these political organizations those words of Holy Writ. Test them by the high standards of love of country and love of man, and vote as they prompt and approve. So voting, you shall do something to heal the wounds of war, rebuke and repress lawlessness and violence, develop the material and moral forces of the land, secure equality of rights and privileges, and thus lift our country to its predestined rank among the nations.

Rebel Treatment of Union Prisoners—Mr. Ould's Statement—Letter from Gen. S. A. Meredith.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 26.

We are fortunately able to interpose a prompt and absolute denial of all Mr. OULD's material statements of facts, coming from a source at once disinterested and unquestionable. Brig.-Gen. S. A. MEREDITH, whose military record during the war stands deservedly high, and who is now sojourning in our city, was for many months on duty near Richmond as United States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. He was in constant communication with Mr. OULD in regard to this very business. The official correspondence between them is now before us, and fully corroborates what Gen. MEREDITH says. Up to the time when he was relieved by Gen. BUTLER, and ordered to another field of service, Gen. MEREDITH speaks of his own personal knowledge. Since that time he has had a very natural interest in the subject, and has kept himself thoroughly posted. He voluntarily furnishes us with the following statement, which, to our mind, very effectually demolishes Mr. OULD's statement, and convicts him of partisan duplicity, if not of absolute falsification:

GEN. MEREDITH'S STATEMENT.

Editors Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:

My attention has been called to a sensation story published in the New-York *World*, entitled "A Terrible Revelation," purporting to be a statement of ROBERT OULD concerning the exchange of prisoners. Were the matter not so serious, the reasons given by this noble patriot for publishing his romance might be considered the best joke of the season, to wit: "To correct the many misrepresentations of the late Confederate authorities in relation to prisoners," and "that he feels it due to the truth of history to bring the facts set forth to the attention of the country."

When an unrepentant traitor, like ROBERT OULD, has the unblushing impudence to attempt to impose on Northern freemen, his vindication of the "truth of history," as connected with the late rebellion, or the treatment of our soldiers, intentionally starved and slaughtered in rebel pens, I also feel it incumbent on me (as he remarks) to "make a statement."

The first interruption of the cartel was caused by JEFF. DAVIS' message to the rebel Congress, Jan. 12, 1863, wherein he announced his determination "to deliver all officers of the United States captured after that date to the State authorities, to be dealt with according to the laws of those States, providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in inciting servile insurrection." That is, our officers captured in battle were to be handed over to the State authorities to be hanged.

The second difficulty occurred in relation to negro troops, and the officers commanding them, whom the rebel authorities promised to treat in the same manner, but without taking the trouble to deliver them to the State authorities. In many instances *no quarter was granted to that class of troops, or to the officers* commanding them. Some were executed without trial, though that mere form would not have benefited them in the slightest degree.

When, in August, 1863, I demanded that negro troops, and their officers, should be treated as other prisoners of war, and exchanged, this "vindicator of the truth" *peremptorily declined*, with this remark: "*We* (the rebels) *will die in the last ditch before giving up the right to send slaves back to slavery.*"

Another cause of the suspension of the cartel was *its constant violation by the rebels*, in making illegal declarations of exchange, for the purpose of putting men into the field; and there is no doubt, whatever, that all prisoners paroled by the United States authorities were immediately returned to active duty in the rebel army. Many officers and men captured at Vicksburg were in the battle of Chickamauga. Thus the rebels were making use of our well-conducted prisons as recruiting depots for their army.

Another insuperable obstacle to returning exchanges was in the matter of paroles. Mr. OULD had some eighteen or twenty thousand which he claimed as valid. Most, if not all of these paroles were taken by guerrillas, bushwhackers and detached commands in the West. No possession was ever had, no delivery was ever made, and no rolls were ever furnished. On the capture of a town by a rebel cavalry raid, the command remained long enough to take the paroles of unarmed citizens there, and then decamped, leaving the paroled men behind, and forwarding the paroles to Richmond. And the rebels had the assurance to require the United States Government to exchange prisoners legitimately captured in battle for such paroles as these.

On the 25th of November, 1863, I offered to send immediately to City Point 12,000 or more Confederate prisoners to be exchanged for Union soldiers confined in the South. This proposition was distinctly and unequivocally refused by Mr. OULD. And why? Because the damnable plans of the rebel Government in relation to our poor captured soldiers *had not then been fully carried out*. Let Mr. OULD leave the truth of history to take care of itself, and vindicate, if he can, the intentional, premeditated, and barbarous treatment by the rebel authorities of our soldiers in the rebel prison pens. When in 1864 the hellish plan was almost consummated, and they held as prisoners thousands of loathsome skeletons, let him confess that *then* his emasculated Government was willing to let the United States authorities bury its dead, in exchange for a fresh and healthy army of 60,000 men, to be immediately put in the field against Gen. GRANT.

To conclude, Messrs. Editors, these and these alone were the causes which prevented the exchange of prisoners, and these causes were in operation until the close of the war. The difficulties in the way were insurmountable, and were so looked upon by the United States authorities. Gen. GRANT had no more power to overcome them than any officer who preceded him. He took the only means in his power to effect the release of our prisoners, and in 1865 succeeded in accomplishing his purpose, much to the disgust, no doubt, of such patriotic vindicators of the "truth of history" as Mr. ROBERT OULD.

Yours, very truly,
S. A. MEREDITH,
Late Brigadier-General and United States Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.
BUFFALO, Aug. 25, 1868.

Gen. Rosecrans' Mission.

In speaking of Gen. ROSECRANS' visit to the White Sulphur Springs, and the proposed address from the ex-rebel Generals, the Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday says:

"If such a statement is to be made, we hope Gen. LEE will make it himself, and that it may be brief and plain, as he would make it, and not burdened with any surplusage and discussion, such as many politicians are so fond of. A statement of that sort would probably do good. It would be universally read. But even that should not be made unless it be elicited under some satisfactory assurance that it is earnestly desired by the Northern people."

The Union League in North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Standard, Aug. 26.

Under the efficient management of Gen. LITTLEFIELD, Grand President of the Union League of America in North Carolina, this order is being rapidly organized in every county. The books, papers and correspondence of the League are in perfect order, and we are happy, from a personal examination of the official records, to be able to assure our friends that although the operations of the order are conducted noiselessly and without any parade or display, that there are about seventy thousand enrolled members, under a perfect system of organization, extending from the eastern to the western boundaries of the State, and from Virginia to the South Carolina line. The great secret and object of the League is to maintain the laws and preserve the peace.

LOCAL POLITICS.

General Committee of the Boys in Blue.

The General Committee of the Boys in Blue met last night at No. 24 Cooper Institute for business purposes. Twenty-five Boys-in-Blue Grant and Colfax Clubs were represented. Major BULLARD was in the chair, and Capts. PULLMAN and CUMMINGS officiated as Secretaries. The leading topic of discussion was the proposed great meeting of Boys-in-Blue Clubs at the Cooper Institute on the 17th of September next, to be followed by a procession. At this meeting, it is stated, none but soldiers who fought during the rebellion will be invited to speak.

The First Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club.

A meeting of the First Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club took place at No. 141 Hudson-street last evening; Mr. THOMAS OUTWATER, President, in the chair. Speeches in favor of the Republican candidates were made by Mr. OUTWATER, Mr. WM. MCKINSIG and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Second Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club.

The Second Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club held their regular weekly meeting last evening at the International Hotel, corner of New Chambers and William streets. After their regular business the Club was addressed by Mr. HENDRICKSON in a glowing speech full of enthusiasm and in terms of confidence in the result of the election. He was listened to by the large assembly with marked attention and was frequently applauded. After a number of gentlemen had appeared and signed the roll, the meeting adjourned.

Organization of a German Grant and Colfax Club.

The organization of a German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club in the Eighth Assembly District was perfected at No. 161 Attorney-street last evening amid much enthusiasm. There was a large attendance. Mr. HENRY WEHLE opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks. He said that the approaching election would decide questions of the greatest importance, and that the election of GRANT and COLFAX was necessary for the purpose of securing the fruits of our victory in the war, and the development of the grand movement which had its source in the organization of the Republican Party, which achieved its greatest victory in the emancipation of the slaves, but which has not achieved its entire purpose. Temporary officers were subsequently appointed, Mr. GEIS acting as President, and Mr. HEHR as Secretary. After the members had listened to an address by Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE, the meeting adjourned.

Brooklyn Central Union Club—Speech by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

The headquarters of the Brooklyn Central Union Club was filled to its utmost capacity last evening, Mr. GRISWOLD presiding. The speaker of the evening was Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, who began by sketching the history of the Republican Party, marking its successes and its triumphs as the waymarks of progressive civilization on this Western Continent, and the grand conservator of our national liberties. He drew a vivid picture of the conduct of the two late Conventions, the Republicans at Chicago, and the Democracy at New-York, characterizing the former as united and harmonious, the latter as divided, unhappy, uneasy and dissatisfied within itself. No such opportunity had ever before been presented the Tammany Hall Democracy as that which opened upon them on the 4th of July last, yet they threw it away and took to their embrace rebels of the deepest die. He next analyzed the two platforms; passed on to the efforts that had been made to destroy the public credit by misrepresentations of the financial condition of the Government, and pointed to the fact that under the Republican administration the interest of the National Debt of $146,000,000 had been reduced to $95,000,000. Yet at every step the progress of our Governmental work had been obstructed by the action of the Democratic Party. They (the Democracy) had talked about the Government bondholders being "bloated aristocrats," &c., but it should be well understood that the United States bonds were not, as a general thing, held by rich capitalists, but by the poorer classes, and they were the classes that must suffer in the event of disaster to the Union. Capitalists held railroad bonds and securities of that order. He admitted Mr. SEYMOUR's personal and social good qualities, but could never regard him as a safe man to intrust with important governmental responsibilities.

Several other addresses were made, and the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for GRANT, COLFAX and GRISWOLD.

Twenty-first Ward (Brooklyn) Tanners.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn met at Foster's Brewery, in Mirtle, near Marcy-avenue, last evening, Mr. TRUMAN WOODRUFF presiding. This was the first meeting of the new ward organization known as the "Tanners." It was well attended, and was enthusiastic, quite a number of the vigorous young men of the ward enrolling themselves as "Tanners." Mr. COLE, being called upon, said that the Republican Party had a prouder history than any other in the world, and he pointed out the great things which had been accomplished by it since its inception in 1854. He also pointed to the leading Democrats in the North and in the South, identifying them with the principles of the rebellion, deducing therefrom the fact that the Democratic was the rebel party. He was listened to attentively and well applauded.

Mr. CHAS. GODDARD, of the Eighteenth Ward, said he had no doubt whatever as to the success of the Republican cause, but they must work to prevent illegal registration and illegal voting. Other speeches were made, and at the conclusion of the meeting the Tanners numbered fifty. With three cheers for the candidates the meeting adjourned.

Eighteenth Ward Tanners in Brooklyn.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward of Brooklyn are working vigorously. The young men have organized a "Tanners'" Club, and last evening numbered one hundred members.

Democratic Convention at Newark.

The Congressional Convention to nominate a candidate to represent the Fifth District of New-Jersey met yesterday afternoon at the Opera House, Newark. Mr. A. D. BESSON was elected temporary Chairman of the Convention, and Mr. J. C. DOWNING, of Newark, and Mr. HAYS, of Hudson, were appointed Secretaries. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Rules: Messrs. G. T. COLEMAN, Dr. BUNTING, JOHN KANE, J. B. CLEVELAND, and BAGLEY. A recess was taken at 3 P. M., immediately after which polling commenced. Newark had 70 votes, and Hudson County 56. Members of the Newark delegation favored the nomination of Judge TEESE, JULIAN C. FITZGERALD, A. A. SMALLEY, C. M. REYNOLDS and MOSES H. BIGELOW, Ex-Mayor. In the first ballot ORESTES CLEVELAND received the votes of 30 from Hudson County, and some votes were also cast for Gen. WRIGHT, A. O. EVANS, CHAS. WINFIELD and F. B. BETTS. In the second ballot, Hudson County added two more to the votes of its favorite, and in the third ballot Mr. CLEVELAND was unanimously nominated. Everything passed off peaceably.

Seymour and Blair.

An organization styled the Congressional Seymour and Blair Club met at No. 75 Eighth-avenue last evening, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements to aid the Democrats in carrying out their views with reference to the pending campaign. Nothing was accomplished save the appointment of a special Committee to act under the directions of the main body of the Club.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts in this City during the Fiscal Year ending 30th of June.

The tables published below give the receipts from Internal Revenue in this City during the fiscal year ending June 30, together with comparisons with the receipts of previous years:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	July, 1867.	Aug., 1867.	Sept., 1867.
Manufacture and productions	$209,961 16	$218,314 89	$240,515 66
Gross receipts	7,910 24	5,931 43	4,091 81
Sales	53,146 78	49,432 25	78,567 46
Special taxes	68,605 78	24,340 79	18,827 08
Incomes	77,650 37	20,993 82	10,550 53
Legacies	48 54	......	......
Successions	59 98	150 07	4,780 87
Articles in Schedule A	445 60	445 15	174 10
Bank circulation and deposits	6,169 53	1,465 16	684 59
Penalties, &c	126 06	257 82	752 47
Total	$423,244 01	$321,331 38	$358,944 57
	Oct., 1867.	Nov., 1867.	Dec., 1867.
Manufactures and productions	$273,521 27	$253,298 34	$247,060 83
Gross receipts	8,735 08	5,888 17	5,046 21
Sales	119,041 74	82,965 45	69,227 91
Special taxes	12,029 07	3,407 90	4,710 64
Incomes	3,222 00	13,138 69	665 46
Legacies	......	117 09	......
Successions	200 00	761 49	......
Articles in Schedule A	83 00	29 75	17 00
Bank circulation and deposits	2,961 67	1,111 05	1,516 17
Penalties, &c	335 51	1,851 06	617 00
	$440,129 34	$362,568 99	$328,861 22
	Jan., 1868.	Feb. 1868.	March, 1868.
Manufactures and productions	$202,910 19	$171,472 83	$180,678 22
Gross receipts	5,054 50	4,927 84	4,719 37
Sales	51,430 70	47,248 26	[illegible] 42
Special taxes	3,322 48	2,332 76	1,769 25
Incomes	45,302 21	25,635 63	9,454 97
Legacies	......	......	254 05
Successions	125 76	850 34	1,910 44
Articles in Schedule A	2 00	12 80	2 00
Bank circulation and deposits	8,711 58	1,566 13	1,527 71
Penalties, &c	2,576 33	1,216 35	855 59
Total	$319,465 75	$255,262 94	$272,424 02
	April, 1868.	May, 1868.	June, 1868.
Manufactures and productions	$176,207 61	$150,785 28	$119,985 84
Gross receipts	5,377 68	10,484 90	4,720 24
Sales	77,293 73	91,864 48	51,635 96
Special taxes	24,103 72	74,500 04	92,088 07
Incomes	10,475 90	30,964 28	55,056 62
Legacies	......	96 25	438 00
Successions	5,508 00	265 00	97 50
Articles in Schedule A	107 60	393 00	912 10
Bank circulation and deposits	2,255 94	2,574 44	1,652 64
Passports	5 00	......	5 00
Penalties, &c	2,303 85	8,239 40	769 96
Totals	$303,738 41	$370,867 07	$327,335 93

COMPARISONS.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts in the Fourth District for the years ending June 30, 1867 and 1868:

	1866-67.	1867-68.
Manufactures and productions	$3,772,476 44	$2,444,671 52
Gross receipts	88,009 37	72,017 47
Sales	1,061,598 67	842,731 11
Special taxes	333,821 18	330,057 58
Incomes	398,197 73	323,964 48
Legacies and successions	45,315 32	15,822 38
Articles in Schedule A	4,966 46	2,624 10
Bank circulation and deposits	27,151 16	32,289 61
Passports	40 00	10 00
Penalties, &c	31,425 70	20,501 38
Totals	$5,763,602 00	$4,063,773 63

The following is a comparison of collections on specific articles:

	1866-7.	1867-8.
Clothing	$796,807 82	$3,600 65
Boots and shoes	76,778 77	50,813 46
Hats and caps	73,338 37	65,279 14
Hoop skirts	99,632 04	28,333 41
Furniture	62,128 65	38,214 59
Refined sugars	418,918 81	259,771 74
Fermented liquors	145,423 00	92,607 28
Distilled spirits	43,496 64	18,500 86
Tobacco	852,645 65	988,559 68
Snuff	348,721 30	340,855 29
Cigars	73,921 40	47,414 47

The collections in the Fourth District since the Internal Revenue law went into operation have been as follows:

1862 (last three months)	$107,808 04
1863	2,119,188 58
1864	4,238,731 22
1865 (first six months)	3,922,452 62
1866 (fiscal year ending June 30)	8,855,859 53
1867 (fiscal year ending June 30)	5,763,002 00
1868 (fiscal year ending June 30)	4,063,773 63
Grand total	$28,430,768 21

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	July, 1867.	Aug., 1867.	Sept., 1867.
Manufactures and productions	$61,859 61	$64,472 86	$74,246 59
Gross receipts	2,924 47	2,786 81	2,815 64
Sales	2,704 51	1,964 72	3,183 85
Special taxes	14,046 68	50,175 16	2,541 63
Incomes	31,332 30	24,261 55	2,705 75
Legacies	27 94	47 01	3 64
Successions	......	......	127 48
Articles in Schedule A	414 00	649 80	49 00
Bank circulation and deposits	536 53	463 82	1,770 09
Penalties, &c	204 89	184 0	1,320 98
Total	$114,451 93	$145,624 33	$88,881 51
	Oct., 1867.	Nov., 1867.	Dec., 1867.
Manufactures and productions	$95,861 40	$78,478 99	$76,753 61
Gross receipts	3,525 79	3,522 97	3,567 31
Sales	5,113 84	4,578 18	3,523 72
Special taxes	4,454 27	2,721 62	1,016 74
Incomes	730 85	3,501 25	2,525 51
Legacies	4 07	......	44 26
Successions	......	5,310 00	......
Articles in Schedule A	45 20	61 00	19 00
Bank circulation and deposits	512 45	508 87	507 53
Penalties, &c	386 75	2,887 97	91 76
Total	$110,636 62	$100,571 75	$87,946 46
	Jan., 1868.	Feb., 1868.	Mar., 1868.
Manufactures and productions	$63,706 82	$50,444 08	$54,905 13
Gross receipts	2,974 81	3,150 64	3,102 41
Sales	3,142 93	2,524 11	3,014 03
Special taxes	1,898 31	611 21	752 13
Incomes	2,759 35	2,856 35	1,653 60
Legacies	1,333 87	......	270 63
Successions	679 90	93 34	400 59
Articles in Schedule A	17 00	1 00	9 10
Bank circulation and deposits	483 17	2,316 91	506 28
Penalties, &c	438 68	50 64	51 92
Total	$77,494 84	$61,973 18	$64,667 63
	April, 1868.	May, 1868.	June, 1868.
Manufactures and productions	$59,794 86	$27,189 86	$15,269 42
Gross receipts	2,907 59	3,547 91	3,486 59
Sales	5,156 34	4,392 61	1,917 21
Special taxes	324 13	6,825 67	14,575 04
Incomes	10,747 85	34,139 68	20,337 41
Legacies	20 00	......	14 53
Successions	1,566 02	189 58	1,446 16
Articles in Schedule A	291 40	743 58	501 15
Bank circulation and deposits	536 65	554 45	578 50
Penalties, &c	297 15	220 73	13,317 51
Total	$81,642 09	$77,714 47	$71,443 51

COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the collections in the Fifth District since the Internal Revenue law went into operation:

1862 (last three months)	$103,549 14
1863	508,987 30
1864	1,054,017 21
1865 (first six months)	710,518 24
1866 (fiscal year ending June 30)	1,916,567 85
1867 (fiscal year ending June 30)	1,638,313 28
1868 (fiscal year ending June 30)	1,082,913 32
Grand total	$7,014,866 34

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	July, 1867.	Aug., 1867.	Sept., 1867.
Manufactures and productions	$68,833 75	$68,891 23	$76,461 75
Gross receipts	4,931 58	15,406 32	3,561 56
Sales	2,451 85	1,792 19	1,839 46
Special taxes	29,127 72	11,200 15	8,114 90
Incomes	591,575 68	193,310 37	31,908 08
Legacies	809 00	8,140 64	328 23
Successions	62 50	1,100 00	1,062 49
Articles in Schedule A	14,649 88	7,307 15	1,914 88
Bank circulation and deposits	965 81	4,980 29	742 45
Passports	5 00	......	......
Penalties, &c	97 51	42 44	564 30
Total	$713,510 28	$301,170 08	$126,497 07
	Oct., 1867.	Nov., 1867.	Dec., 1867.
Manufactures and productions	$72,413 47	$72,851 66	$68,079 80
Gross receipts	4,938 04	5,931 79	5,062 56
Sales	3,183 83	3,389 71	3,910 65
Special taxes	2,073 02	749 52	1,280 01
Incomes	16,070 40	6,062 33	6,993 15
Legacies	4,134 47	3,879 24	142 96
Successions	1,660 00	......	266 67
Articles in Schedule A	1,380 65	334 35	219 50
Bank circulation and deposits	993 34	611 36	600 50
Penalties, &c	725 01	680 44	241 56
Total	$106,644 28	$94,480 40	$86,517 36
	Jan., 1868.	Feb., 1868.	Mar., 1868.
Manufactures and productions	$57,728 14	$49,344 89	$55,169 10
Gross receipts	4,593 00	4,795 17	3,946 31
Sales	3,514 60	2,710 71	2,783 22
Special taxes	2,133 31	687 49	415 04
Incomes	3,921 37	5,543 67	202 15
Legacies	24,299 07	2,714 11	2,199 82
Successions	857 90	6,705 00	2,526 45
Articles in Schedule A	103 05	67 00	66 50
Bank circulation and deposits	4,542 14	2,291 92	627 87
Penalties, &c	148 14	108 55	129 81
Total	$101,955 72	$75,028 01	$68,146 36
	April, 1868.	May, 1868.	June, 1868.
Manufactures and productions	$123,141 11	$50,936 11	$28,880 41
Gross receipts	4,233 10	4,421 80	3,715 31
Sales	3,513 63	4,073 24	2,315 68
Special taxes	268 70	3,919 37	25,495 45
Incomes	1,272 05	5,259 29	598,835 35
Legacies	12,654 40	11,614 41	1,465 93
Successions	7,445 00	1,725 00	609 00
Articles in Schedule A	15 00	111 35	15,383 72
Bank circulation and deposits	612 85	620 50	645 85
Penalties, &c	139 28	54 33	23 24
Total	$153,283 12	$82,755 40	$677,369 94

COMPARISONS.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts in the Sixth District for the years ending June 30, 1867 and 1868:

	1866-67.	1867-68.
Manufactures and productions	$1,347,672 66	$792,673 01
Slaughtered animals	2,723 30	......
Gross receipts	51,696 97	54,128 54
Sales	1,895 92	35,487 72
Special taxes	155,738 19	85,332 68
Incomes	2,665,473 71	1,461,033 89
Legacies	50,015 06	72,391 66
Successions	3,235 09	23,080 01
Articles in Schedule A	50,032 03	41,545 00
Bank circulation and deposits	16,833 00	18,294 89
Passports	......	10 00	5 00
Penalties, &c	26,964 61	3,024 61
Total	$4,071,261 44	$2,587,365 02

The following are the receipts from theatres, brewers and distillers for the past three years:

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Theatres	$12,656 00	$14,038 56	$21,105 90
Brewers	225,924 59	223,665 52	209,168 41
Distillers	456,650 70	395,721 92	207,341 08

The following table gives the total collections in the Sixth District since the Internal Revenue law went into operation:

1862 (last three months)	$86,635 15
1863	1,190,976 97
1864	2,899,081 54
1865 (first six months)	900,736 19
1866 (fiscal year ending June 30)	4,620,254 55
1867 (fiscal year ending June 30)	4,071,291 44
1868 (fiscal year ending June 30)	2,587,365 02
Grand total	$16,356,490 86

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	July, 1867.	Aug., 1867.	Sept., 1867.
Manufactures and productions	$61,577 68	$72,438 57	$66,126 24
Gross receipts	411 64	188 50	1,065 18
Sales	236 25	270 58	279 30
Special taxes	6,287 44	6,857 12	14,108 44
Income	67,976 94	106,177 32	50,887 75
Legacies and successions	140 00	......	......
Articles in Schedule A	989 05	2,286 10	1,960 25
Bank circulation and deposits	2,096 31	5,314 32	118 48
Penalties, &c	71 93	126 63	768 08
Total	$137,787 29	$193,659 28	$135,373 72
	Oct., 1867.	Nov., 1867.	Dec., 1867.
Manufactures and productions	$86,647 58	$57,426 47	$75,627 36
Gross receipts	551 18	438 51	406 23
Sales	730 24	581 38	549 25
Special taxes	2,826 57	1,475 33	510 22
Income	2,239 00	1,128 65	514 80
Legacies and successions	......	1,019 26	1,125 28
Articles in Schedule A	166 75	57 60	21 00
Bank circulation and deposits	167 94	179 58	181 64
Penalties, &c	1,845 23	670 88	1,501 20
Total	$96,174 49	$62,981 73	$80,438 98
	Jan., 1868.	Feb., 1868.	March, 1868.
Manufactures and productions	$65,545 21	$64,871 92	$75,416 98
Gross receipts	405 94	305 07	372 49
Sales	830 44	713 68	686 94
Special taxes	2,431 00	522 47	132 59
Incomes	730 65	465 55	2,297 15
Legacies and successions	19 00	286 37	700 00
Articles in Schedule A	3 00	1 00	3 00
Bank circulation and deposits	1,374 82	7,211 11	168 95
Penalties, &c	336 70	56 82	105 16
Total	$71,744 76	$74,463 99	$59,883 76
	April, 1868.	May, 1868.	June, 1868.
Manufactures and productions	$61,915 80	$64,343 32	$61,443 07
Gross receipts	330 41	456 57	786 08
Sales	880 35	1,085 73	185 68
Special taxes	160 83	23,515 01	11,555 11
Incomes	1,598 20	......	20,846 50
Legacies and successions	......	332 69	568 00
Articles in Schedule A	33 75	1 00	623 05
Bank circulation & deposits	172 36	172 75	184 23
Penalties, &c	1,811 77	2,510 68	1,061 68
Total	$67,013 47	$92,597 75	$107,253 40

COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the total collections in the Seventh District since the Internal Revenue law went into effect:

1862 (last three months)	$84,409 48
1863	453,261 48
1864	955,386 67
1865 (first six months)	558,895 25
1866 (fiscal year ending June 30)	1,748,331 27
1867 (fiscal year ending June 30)	1,308,886 57
1868 (fiscal year ending June 30)	1,181,148 07
Grand total	$6,310,368 79

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	July, 1867.	Aug., 1867.	Sept., 1867.
Manufactures and productions	$68,728 69	$108,930 72	$122,977 48
Gross receipts	12,364 54	12,291 86	9,636 60
Sales	350 99	1,233 86	1,678 15
Special taxes	6,788 44	59,941 40	4,333 01
Incomes	1,280,518 64	270,949 14	71,966 05
Legacies	3,155 02	6,431 48	31,774 85
Successions	2,161 07	146 50	......
Articles in Schedule A	24,504 65	13,405 25	1,305 85
Bank circulation and deposits	4,095 42	632 29	608 10
Penalties, &c	54 15	899 87	185 04
Total	$1,404,071 61	$566,484 47	$244,495 13
	Oct., 1867.	Nov., 1867.	Dec., 1867.
Manufactures and productions	$106,228 76	$124,295 70	$133,070 31
Gross receipts	17,161 51	14,160 73	13,126 79
Sales	1,134 43	1,641 35	1,376 31
Special taxes	3,719 48	1,233 33	1,027 72
Incomes	62,250 50	32,391 12	13,159 38
Legacies	850 54	8,249 18	4,589 78
Successions	2,615 10	871 25	4,317 14
Articles in Schedule A	2,981 00	296 60	388 50
Bank circulation and deposits	654 73	......	609 29
Penalties, &c	1,644 79	385 68	429 59
Total	[illegible]	$183,467 74	$172,651 60
	Jan., 1868.	Feb., 1868.	Mar., 1868.
Manufactures and productions	[illegible] 48	$133,825 72	$87,084 49
Gross receipts	12,781 29	11,218 19	14,246 69
Sales	1,618 72	1,661 91	1,394 89
Special taxes	462 51	1,233 48	1,413 10
Incomes	33,466 45	18,787 57	19,248 40
Legacies	2,894 86	1,610 20	1,157 14
Successions	......	3,856	1,448 50
Articles in Schedule A	398 35	269 15	99 35
Bank circulation and deposits	606 27	641 93	637 81
Penalties, &c	1,399 57	914 24	7,972 98
Total	$143,399 88	$170,450 83	$174,758 65
	April, 1868.	May, 1868.	June, 1868.
Manufactures and productions	$95,746 29	$168,466 65	$48,759 61
Gross receipts	11,563 37	14,338 17	11,831 87
Sales	1,334 86	2,035 42	1,045 94
Special taxes	554 96	4,147 07	6,416 12
Incomes	8,919 98	33,301 39	386,816 98
Legacies	4,794 10	22,665 08	637 50
Successions	15,741 87	1,587 42	550 24
Articles in Schedule A	228 05	272 95	11,698 81
Bank circulation and deposits	634 65	661 44	693 67
Penalties, &c	1,174 97	1,631 88	961 64
Total	$139,602 48	$248,960 47	$469,423 46

COMPARISONS.

The following table shows the receipts for the past three years:

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Manufactures, &c	$1,972,075 37	$1,177,199 59	$1,287,726 88
Slaughtered animals	59,969 13		
Gross receipts	306,640 86	202,352 67	154,681 71
Sales	97 28	4,049 95	16,585 20
Licenses—special taxes	100,264 15	90,451 94	82,471 10
Income	5,350,751 49	5,496,252 18	2,331,885 78
Legacies and successions	29,518 37	40,054 70	119,159 38
Schedule A	60,088 12	56,427 55	53,829 51
Bank circulation and deposits		7,706 12	10,469 30
Penalties, &c	16,707 56	35,241 25	17,697 40
Totals	$7,796,642 43	$7,149,716 75	$4,074,416 26

The following gives a comparison of the taxes on manufactures:

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Boots and shoes	$8,942 23	$8,360 13	$5,586 88
Carriages	44,133 37	2,375 06	6,471 00
Cars		16,437 00	11,718 00
Cigars	19,196 44	17,021 87	25,650 88
Furniture	80,958 15	59,921 93	55,429 47
Gas	441,592 91	408,216 39	414,865 23
Hoop-skirts		33,625 67	7,616 09
Iron	133,524 74	45,781 71	28,654 35
Musical instruments	50,084 53	57,761 16	76,286 03
Distilled spirits	601,259 68	185,198 90	463,752 82
Fermented liquors	82,631 97	58,976 85	55,429 47
Paper	28,504 64	28,913 43	16,312 40
Silk	36,058 75	10,519 68	1,587 95

The following taxes were received from railroads, stages and theatres:

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Railroads	$164,295 58	$176,580 69	$125,990 65
Stages	24,380 91	16,550 01	11,371 53
Theatres	4,218 06	3,184 80	2,846 80

The following table gives the receipts in the Eighth District since the Internal Revenue law went into operation:

1862 (last three months)	$114,904 11
1863	1,700,800 42
1864	5,392,680 25
1865 (first six months)	2,451,817 31
1866 (fiscal year ending June 30)	7,796,642 43
1867 (fiscal year ending June 30)	7,149,716 75
1868 (fiscal year ending June 30)	4,074,416 26
Grand total	$26,860,967 53

NINTH DISTRICT.

	July, 1867.	Aug., 1867.	Sept., 1867.
Manufactures and productions	$61,858 86	$94,829 60	$120,523 51
Gross receipts	10,699 19	9,679 54	13,993 11
Sales	981 42	1,670 70	1,223 13
Special taxes	10,678 76	10,294 58	3,050 55
Incomes	135,742 45	249,767 11	52,167 92
Legacies	151 65	......	......
Successions	864 50	3,258 64	1,200 00
Articles in Schedule A	3,448 07	6,781 07	2,105 35
Bank circulation and deposits	112 56	4 90	4 28
Penalties, &c	5 80	13 38	5 86
Totals	$224,543 26	$376,239 52	$194,273 71
	Oct., 1867.	Nov., 1867.	Dec., 1867.
Manufactures and productions	$80,254 51	$62,490 12	$49,372 16
Gross receipts	10,561 07	12,262 78	9,708 42
Sales	2,013 73	2,138 15	2,812 08
Special taxes	2,455 41	1,244 55	734 19
Incomes	17,209 94	6,199 09	10,756 68
Legacies	213 00	......	5 00
Successions	......	5,676 93	720 00
Articles in Schedule A	955 47	214 25	89 70
Bank circulation and deposits	4 05	8 56	7 87
Penalties, &c	57 68	1,425 10	942 27
Totals	$114,104 86	$91,559 83	$75,248 37
	Jan. 1868.	Feb., 1868.	M'ch, 1868.
Manufactures and productions	$49,303 94	$45,368 54	$54,731 80
Gross receipts	7,588 01	11,94 15	6,937 89
Sales	2,189 92	1,272 36	1,245 30
Special taxes	1,254 31	710 79	496 28
Incomes	8,507 76	4,863 24	1,116 68
Legacies	......	1,817 14	......
Successions	695 03	836 63	10,571 40
Articles in Schedule A	238 50	149 38	122 20
Bank circulation and deposits	128 82	5 73	4 28
Penalties, &c	3 25	11 57	2,510 42
Totals	$69,959 74	$67,975 93	$77,736 25
	April, 1868.	May, 1868.	June, 1868.
Manufactures and productions	$57,098 43	$49,450 39	$49,111 93
Gross receipts	11,870 29	9,652 10	12,838 40
Sales	1,208 30	1,285 43	1,516 31
Special taxes	428 31	4,241 25	7,893 76
Incomes	3,605 45	9,337 68	161,382 53
Legacies	330 60	89 91	......
Successions	24,459 50	12,160 85	22,874 10
Articles in Schedule A	50 00	290 25	3,735 06
Bank circulation and deposits	3 74	5 56	4 45
Penalties, &c	105 22	2 50	971 97
Totals	$99,159 25	$87,065 93	$259,829 51

COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the collections in the Ninth District for the past three years:

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
July	$308,193 41	$146,874 36	$274,543 26
August	333,731 71	459,362 68	376,239 52
September	202,912 12	379,750 09	194,273 71
October	191,378 10	261,070 76	114,104 86
November	116,251 72	153,955 78	91,559 83
December	113,962 10	99,528 78	75,248 37
January	109,184 44	83,320 86	69,959 74
February	79,953 58	65,141 07	67,975 93
March	102,701 49	60,946 06	77,736 25
April	98,555 69	73,744 73	99,159 25
May	101,068 20	71,208 51	87,065 92
June	144,339 52	118,273 30	259,828 51
Total	$1,924,192 08	$1,565,171 97	$1,737,694 85

The following table gives the total receipts in the Ninth District since the Internal Revenue law went into operation:

1862 (last three months)	$69,455 00
1863	489,458 98
1864	944,137 68
1865 (first six months)	789,129 31
1866 (fiscal year ending June 30)	1,924,192 08
1867 (fiscal year ending June 30)	1,965,171 97
1868 (fiscal year ending June 30)	1,737,694 85
Grand total	$7,919,239 87

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	July, 1867.	Aug., 1867.	Sept., 1867.
Manufactures and productions	$322,945 42	$337,180 87	$284,637 11
Gross receipts	86,191 82	82,984 43	67,888 66
Sales	68,34. 23	76,371 39	78,904 37
Special taxes	226,682 61	132,890 30	34,228 51
Incomes	174,152 22	191,313 38	79,765 80
Legacies and successions	563 22	320 26	400 00
Articles in Schedule A	102 50	122 55	43 00
Bank circulation and deposits	28,406 10	25,943 13	18,215 50
Passports	15 00	15 00	10 00
Penalties, &c	1,095 31	4,520 68	345 65
Total	$911,495 44	$841,672 09	$564,438 60
	Oct., 1867.	Nov., 1867.	Dec., 1867.
Manufactures and productions	$297,201 96	$270,787 68	$238,598 58
Gross receipts	65,948 48	90,418 18	117,880 88
Sales	93,702 57	98,775 24	87,050 38
Special taxes	9,876 01	5,908 59	7,460 55
Incomes	119,278 60	61,298 90	39,530 02
Legacies and successions	153 66	4,770 00	10,154 83
Articles in Schedule A	12 00	1 00	34 95
Bank circulation and deposits	32,692 11	9,432 63	39,517 55
Passports	30 00	10 00	15 00
Penalties, &c	2,042 19	4,206 59	5,260 45
Total	$620,937 58	$545,713 81	$545,512 19
	Jan., 1868.	Feb., 1868.	March, 1868
Manufactures and productions	$253,650 80	$241,070 20	$271,744 12
Gross receipts	133,775 74	116,073 47	86,062 38
Sales	68,780 27	74,481 25	82,839 00
Special taxes	4,765 06	4,570 27	3,148 95
Incomes	74,132 18	166,610 91	94,024 97
Successions and legacies	2,117 69	657 90	......
Articles in Schedule A	9 00	1 00	13 00
Bank circulation and deposits	21,028 25	27,091 12	35,119 68
Passports	......	10 00	35 00
Penalties, &c	9,552 20	6,219 08	21,577 81
Total	$567,811 19	$636,780 23	$594,964 91
	April, 1868.	May, 1868.	June, 1868.
Manufactures and productions	$262,855 76	$245,808 48	$130,786 03
Gross receipts	84,558 55	78,182 80	152,802 92
Sales	95,655 48	119,087 03	56,907 51
Special taxes	3,480 88	28,950 70	255,620 81
Incomes	82,469 94	134,164 97	29,477 83
Successions and legacies	......	......	25 00
Articles in Schedule A	22 00	3 00	169 25
Bank circulation and deposits	28,204 45	25,715 94	26,986 97
Passports	5 00	10 00	5 00
Penalties, &c	37,655 76	7,318 62	1,565 60
Total	$544,908 12	$639,391 54	$806,221 92

COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the collections in the Thirty-second District during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867 and 1868:

	1866-67.	1867-68.
Manufactures and productions	$4,478,116 28	$3,146,757 01
Gross receipts	1,113,945 65	1,112,168 61
Sales	1,457,645 73	1,002,889 72
Special taxes	1,326,426 67	721,077 24
Incomes	941,443 68	1,246,219 73
Legacies and successions	37,240 53	21,647 68
Articles in Schedule A	647 85	533 25
Bank circulation and deposits	251,873 26	318,373 43
Passports	175 00	160 00
Penalties, &c	46,549 63	101,419 94
Total	$9,634,150 30	$7,660,852 59

The collections in the Thirty-second District since the Internal Revenue law went into operation have been as follows:

1862 (last three months)	$288,004 47
1863	1,393,881 61
1864	4,874,917 73
1865 (first six months)	2,424,318 31
1866 (fiscal year ending June 30)	11,843,445 68
1867 (fiscal year ending June 30)	9,644,150 30
1868 (fiscal year ending June 30)	7,669,852 59
Grand total	$39,873,561 69

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

The falling off in the receipts in several of the districts is due to the reduction or removal of taxes under the law of March 2, 1867. Thus the tax on the manufacture of clothing has been entirely removed. It formerly yielded a large revenue. The reduction in the income tax has also caused a large falling off in the receipts. The new law will, however, it is believed, increase the receipts from tobacco about 25 per cent., but at the same time a great falling off in the whisky tax is apprehended.

From the figures given above it appears that since the Internal Revenue Law went into operation in October, 1862, this City has paid $133,000,000 in taxes. In 1867 the taxes amounted to $31,550,523 31, and in the year just closed to $22,397,163 72.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 27—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed buoyant. The following are the closing figures:

Middling Uplands ..... 11d.
Middling Orleans ..... 11¼d.

The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced 3d., and is now quoted at 38s. 3d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has advanced 3d., the last sales being made at 28s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 27—5 P. M.

Petroleum closed quiet at previous prices. Linseed Oil has advanced to £32 per ton. Calcutta Linseed has declined to 62s.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £39,000 sterling since last week.

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Sugar market is flat and nominal at 7½ reals ℔ aroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange on London 11½@12 ℔ cent. premium. Exchange on the United States 60 days' sight, in currency, 30½@29¾ discount. Exchange on the United States 60 days' sight, in gold, ¾@1 @ cent. premium. Exchange on the United States short sight, in gold, 1½@2½ ℔ cent. premium. Freights on Sugar and Molasses to American ports are firmer, though the figures are quotably unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 27.

PROVISIONS—Lard closed firm: quotations unchanged.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, 70f. 75c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand at $1 73@$1 74 for No. 1, and $1 63@$1 63½ for No. 2. CORN in fair demand at 98¾c.@99¾c. for No. 1, closing weak in the afternoon at $1; sales of No. 2 at 98½c.@98¾c. OATS easier with an improved demand; sales at 52¾c.@53c. RYE unsettled at $1 27 for No. 1. BARLEY moderately active at $1 56¼@$1 57 for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK, $29 50. LARD nominal at 18¾c.@18¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17½c @18c. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal at $6@$6 75 for first-class shipping. LIVE HOGS active and advanced 25c.; light to good smooth, $9 75@$10 25. RECEIPTS to-day—10,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 154,000 bushels Corn, 175,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,800 bbls Flour, 162,000 bushels Wheat, 124,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 Live Hogs. LAKE FREIGHTS active; Wheat to Buffalo, 10c.; Corn to Buffalo, 9c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR active and steady; sales 2,400 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring, $11 for Amber Winter, $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 3,200 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 20; 1,360 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 05. CORN unchanged; sales 1,400 bushels No. 1 at $1 16. OATS quiet. BARLEY held above the views of buyers; offers of $1 76 are made for Canadian, but holders are asking $1 85 and upward. CORN MEAL, $2 45@$2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 9c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson and $4 75 to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—15,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Barley, and 1,552,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—10,500 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats and 876,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 27.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 92,000 bushels; Corn, 356,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 73,000 bushels; Corn, 62,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels FREIGHTS unsettled; Wheat, 15c.; Corn, 12½c.; Oats 8½c. to New-York. GRAIN on the lake from Chicago and Milwaukee for Buffalo estimated as follows: Wheat, 250,000 bushels; Corn, 850,000 bushels; Oats, 700,000 bushels. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive; only sale 50,000 bushels Ohio at $2 12. CORN firm; sales 70,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 12. OATS quiet and lower; sales 14,000 bushels Western at 65½c., and 50,000 bushels, seller's option, in September, at 65c.; free offerings at the close, to arrive, at 66c., with no business. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominally unchanged and very quiet. PORK and LARD unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 27.

TOBACCO less active and unchanged. HEMP unchanged; sales at $1 35@$1 50. FLOUR dull, unsettled and declining, except for Fancy; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $1 87½@$9. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Prime and Choice Red, $1 85@$2 22; Fancy Red and Choice White, $2 25@$2 27. CORN dull and easier at 89c.@93c. OATS, 51c.@55c. BARLEY dull at $1 80 for Choice Spring. RYE firm but unchanged; sales at $1 13@$1 15. MESS PORK inactive; jobbing sales at $29 25@$29 50; Dry Salted Clear Sides, 16c. BACON quiet; only a small business was done; Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@17¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20c. LARD quiet; choice tierce, 18¾c. WHISKY quiet at $1 25. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—26,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR dull at $9 75@$10. WHEAT firmer and held at $2. CORN quiet; ear, 93c.; shelled, 95c. OATS quiet at 55c.@57c. for No. 1 and White. RYE dull at $1 28. BARLEY quiet but firm. COTTON firm at 29½c. TOBACCO firm but unchanged. WHISKY at 65c., in bond. MESS PORK firm at $29. BULK MEATS firm at 12¼c.@14¼c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON—13¾c. for Shoulders, and 17¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull at 18½c. Sugar cured HAMS, 20c.@21½c. BUTTER, 35c.@38c. EGGS, 16c.@17c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 27.

TOBACCO—Sales, 69 hhds. at full rates; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $7 25@$14 25; Cutting Leaf, $18. WHEAT, $1 90@$2. Superfine FLOUR, $7. CORN, in bulk, 85c.@90c. OATS, 45c.@48c. RYE, $1 30. Refined SUGAR, 16½c. MESS PORK, $29 50. LARD, 18½c.@18¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@16½c. WHISKY, in bond, 60c.@65c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR—Sales of Amber at $10 50. WHEAT active and advanced 5c.@7c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 14@$2 16; White Wabash, $2 55; Amber Illinois, $2 16; Amber Michigan, $2 09@$2 13; No. 1 Red, $2 05; No. 2 Red, $1 95; No. 1 Spring, $1 75; No. 2 Spring, $1 60; No. 3 Spring, $1 53. CORN advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 03; White, $1 06. OATS are a shade better; sales of No. 1 at 58c.; No. 2, 56½c. RYE steady at $1 33 for No. 1, and $1 30 for No. 2. LAKE FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo 6c., to Oswego 11c., and to Ogdensburg 12½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 27.

COTTON, very dull; Middlings nominally 27c.; sales, 27 bales; receipts, 43 bales; Sterling Exchange, 157¾@159¾. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 144¾. FLOUR dull; superfine nominally $7. Nothing is doing in Grain. CORN is nominally $1@$1 05 OATS, 62½c. BRAN unchanged. HAY steady, but unchanged. PORK, $30 50. BACON, quiet; Shoulders 14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD quiet and unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 27.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts—710 head; prices have advanced a trifle; choice Oxen sold at $14 ℔ cwt., and Extra from $12 50 to $13. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts—9,661 head; the demand is good, and prices have advanced fully ½c. ℔ ℔.; sales at 3¼c.@5½c. ℔ ℔. VEAL CALVES—$3@$13.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT active at $1 74 for No. 1 and $1 64 for No. 2. OATS advancing; sales at 54c. for No. 2. CORN firmer at 99½c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 27.

COTTON nominal. WHEAT, scarce. FLOUR dull. CORN, 85c.@90c. OATS, 55c.@60c. MESS PORK, $29 50@$30. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD, 19c.@20c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 27.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firmer at 40c.; New-York Corks, 40¾c.@41c. RESIN quiet but steady; No. 1, $2 25@$4. TAR declined to $2 75.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

COTTON—No sales; holders ask higher rates; Middling nominal at 28¾c.@29c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 27.

COTTON nominal; no sales; receipts, 77 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 27.

COTTON market quiet, with an upward tendency; sales 56 bales; Middlings, 28c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 27.

COTTON market quiet; sales, 15 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 17 bales; exports, none.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25⅝; Reading Railroad, 45⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅜. Gold, 145.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa ..... Aug. 15 .... Bremen ..... New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp .... Aug. 29 .... New-York ..... Liverpool.
Europa ..... Aug. 29 .... New-York ..... Glasgow.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails ... 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 5 P. M.
North Mails ..... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way ..... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at ..... 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 27—*In steamship Siberia, for Liverpool*—Jos. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Fallon, J. M. Knox, Jr., C. J. Knox, W. E. Jeoons, R. Sydenham, Joel Wood, Mrs. Joel Wood, Mrs. Fisher and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 27—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Mr. Aaron Coe, Mr. James A. Coe, Miss Laura Coe, Miss Cornelia Coe, Mr. Chas. F. Durfew, Mrs. Helena Durfew, Master Walter Durfew, Mr. J. W. Hebditch, Mrs. Helen Hebditch, Mr. Edward Y. Yeas, Mrs. Mary Belshaw, Miss Mary A. Belshaw, Miss Ida M. Belshaw, Rev. Wm. Dever, Rev. Reinerus Va Hayden, Mr. Paul S. Brown, Mrs. Phœbe A. Brown, Mrs. Mary J. Carrington, Master M. Carrington, Amanda Olson, Mr. Edward S. Brown, Mrs. Johanna Brown, Master E. W. S. Brown, Master Brown, Mr. James P. Brand, Mrs. Ann Brand, Mr. Charles Richards, Richard H. Tucker, Andrew E. Sufferin, Mrs. Genevieve Oheven, Jacob Brown, Mrs. Edith Brown, Charles Hunt, John Dickenson, James A. Perkins, Miss Mary Manus, Miss Ann Molony, Frederick Hudson, Mrs. Margaret Murdock, Miss Harriette Murdock, Master Rollo Murdock, Master Charles Sufferin

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 22 | Sun sets..... 6 39 | Moon sets..... 1 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 50 | Gov. Island. 4 39 | Hell Gate .. 6 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Siberia, (Br.) Martyn, Liverpool, E. Cunard; New-York, (N. G.) Dreyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Ladoga, Willey, St. Petersburg, W. Ropes & Co. Free Trade, Bursley, San Francisco, Samuel W. Osgood.

Brig Green Olive, (Br.,) Furbon, Cork or Falmouth for orders, G. F. Bulley.

Schooners E. M. Purnell, Mitchell, Boston, Snow & Richardson; A. Denike, Crane, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lookout, Burkis, Boston; Eveline, Pierce, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Expedite, Clark, Wilmington, Del., G. K. Rackett & Bro.; John, Faulkingham, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson; Magnolia, (Br.,) Caldwell, St. Johns, N. F., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Carrie, Russell, Brazos, Texas, J. H. Woodhouse & Co.; Sunbeam, Pierce, Belfast, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Dinwiddie, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del.

Arrived.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, Aug. 13, via Queenstown, Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the National Steamship Company. Aug. 17, no lat., passed steamship Louisiana, hence for Liverpool; 19th, no lat., signalized bark Marie, (Dutch,) bound east; 21st, no lat., passed bark Meredian, from Bremen for Philadelphia; 23d, 7 P. M., passed steamship Manhattan, bound east; 27th, 1 A. M., passed steamship China, bound east.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready.

Ship George Hurlbut, Masson, Cardiff July 20, with railroad iron to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Inca, (N. G.,) Benjes, Rotterdam 44 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Jas. Crosby, Baldwin, New-London, for Alexandria.

Brig Alpha, (of Sidney,) Craig, Cow Bay, 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain. Sld. in co. with brigs W. B. Nash and Omega, for New-York.

Brig Kildare, (Br.,) Macumber, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Pen ston & Co.

Brig Wm. Nash, McBride, Cow Bay.

Schr. Statesman, Bedell, Georgetown, S. C., via Delaware Breakwater, 12 ds., with naval stores to A. Abbott.

Schr. Carrie Heyer, Poland, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Hattie, Hanning, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brewer.

Schr. Peru, Jones, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Pioneer, (of Parrsboro,) Willard, Windsor, with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Elista P. Smith, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Dwight Davison, Edwards, Portland, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Willie Martin, Noyes, Portland, with paper and lumber to Forbes & Co.

Schr. Martha P. King, Rockwell, Portland, Conn., for Newark.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, Portland, Conn., with stone to McGill & Ross.

Schr. Lynden, Small, Eastport, with lumber to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Lucy, Clark, Calais, with lumber to Gorham & Boardman.

Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Dickson, Portland, with stone to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. Lena Hunter, Shepard, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. U. I. Errickson, Smith, Boston, for Woodbridge, R. I.

Schr. Willard, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Mensey, Lanesville, Mass., for Delaware Breakwater.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Thomaston, to T. V. Haviland.

Schr. Mary B. Harris, Crowley, Elizabethport, for East Weymouth.

Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Pelton, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Miner, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. E. Baxter, Crum, Elizabethport, for Fire Island.

Schr. Thomas Hull, Hull, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. C. Hawes, Jackson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Wilcox, Calais, with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sarah, Doughty, Eastport, with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Florence J. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Ploughboy, Hallett, Alexandria, for Wareham.

Schr. New Regulus, Halleck, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Bartley, Harris, Philadelphia, for Newport.

United States schr. Sunbeam, Heany, New-London.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Elizabethport, for Neponset.

Schr. Vicksburg, Higgins, Portland.

Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, Cold Spring.

Schr. Luna, Smith, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Hampden, Perkins, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Roanoke, Hathaway, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Isabel B., Hogan, Newburg for Fall River.

Schr. Jane, Goran, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Miller, Newburg to Norwich.

Schr. Wind, Warwick, Bridgeport.

Schr. Breeze, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. Banner, Wilson, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. Rusting, Babcock, New-Haven.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Bangor.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Halleck, Port Jefferson.

Schr. The Chief, Conklin, Greenport.

Schr. Urbana, Plum, Bridgeport.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, Norwich, for Newburg.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Spring, Bridgeport, for Troy.

Schr. Julia A. Berkalee, Wilson, Hartford.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. White Rock, Heany, Providence.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Rogers, Bridgeport.

Schr. Surf, Abbott, Hartford, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Sarah Lavenee, Arrill, Branford.

Schr. Mary J. Meade, Lasher, Taunton.

Schr. Delphia, Ellett, New-London.

Schr. Yarmouth, Baxter, Newport.

Schr. George P. Triggs, Lunnerkin, Gloucester.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sam. Nash, Weber, Bangor, via Norwalk.

Schr. Mary E. Tibbetts, Shaw, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Vaughan, Virginia.

Schr. Exertion, Forbes, Virginia.

Schr. Ninetta, Wilson, Bristol.

Schr. Bengal, Stetson, Rockland.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, White, Northport.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Collins, New-Haven.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Perkins, Bridgeport.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Bartlett, Henis, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. Rowland, Rowland, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. Lysa, Reeves, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, E., moderate, clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 27—Arr. ship David Cannon, from Ardrossan; schr. E. M. Hamilton, New-York.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 27—Arr. brig Scio, from Matanzas; schr. W. B. Mann, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 27—Passed in, brig B. Ignac, from St. Jago for Baltimore.

Passed out, brigs Giles Loring, for Marseilles; Star, Salem; Chesapeake, Demerara; schrs. Willie, Porto Rico; Dearborn, West Indies; Annow, River La Platte.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 24—Sld. all the vessels except the schr. A. L. Hess.

25th—Arr. schrs. Dirago, Rockport for Norfolk; Annie E. Carll, Boston for Alexandria; John M. Broomall, do. for Philadelphia; Emily Fowler, Calais for Providence; Naonta, Bangor for New-York; D. Davidson, do. for do.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug 27—The brig Virginia Dare, of Baltimore, arrived here to-day from Aspinwall, with all hands sick with Chagres fever.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 27—Sld. steamer America, for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1868.

JAVA ISLAND—NORTH COAST.

FIXED LIGHT AT CHERIBON.—Official information has been received at this office that since the 1st July, 1867, a light has been exhibited at Cheribon, north coast of Java. The light is a fixed white light, elevated 26 feet above the high-water level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eight miles. The illuminating apparatus is by lenses. The light is placed at the extremity of the north mole of the port, and serves as a guide at night to the Roads of Cheribon. By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—The steamship Columbia, from New-York, arrived here early yesterday morning.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Branch Office, PHILADELPHIA, First National Bank Building.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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